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OF THE

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE latest movement in the Richmond campaign has now so far developed itself that it is possible to give some correct account of its progress. It began during the night of Saturday, August 13th, when GREGG's cavalry division and the Tenth corps were thrown across the James on the pontoon bridge to Deep Bottom, at which latter point FOSTER's brigade of the Tenth has long been stationed. During the same night, the Second corps, which had been ostentatiously moving down towards Fortress Monroe all day, in transports, was swiftly and secretly returned, and disembarked at the same point. Early on Sunday, the 14th, FOSTER's brigade was pushed forward, while the remainder of our forces were gradually deployed into the required line. The brigade moved out upon Strawberry Plains, and there found the enemy strongly posted in entrenchments situated on commanding ridges, covering the Kingsland Road, with a line of rifle-pits in front. Considerable skirmishing took place as our advance pressed forward. The enemy gradually fell back to his rifle-pits, and, at length, the Tenth Connecticut and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts charged the pits, and took them with hardly a struggle, capturing from 80 to 100 prisoners.

This success achieved, it now became essential to form all the troops in order of battle, and to push forward as rapidly as possible; for the enemy was hurrying troops over from his right to the region of Malvern Hill. With much exertion, and constant skirmishing, the required manœuvre was made. GREGG's cavalry swept out to the right, clearing the roads of the enemy's pickets, and opening the way for the Second corps, who by Sunday noon were all disembarked and in motion. When all was complete, the cavalry covered the right flank, next came the Second corps, with its left resting on the right bank of Four Mile Creek, and finally the Tenth corps, with its right on the other bank of the Creek, and its left on the entrenched bluff at Deep Bottom. The gunboats were in the river in our rear, and shelled the Rebel works occasionally. These dispositions were made after some skirmishing, and consumed most of the day. General GRANT was on the field, with Generals BUTLER, HANCOCK, and BIRNEY. Towards evening, an effort was made to push the whole line forward. On the left, the Tenth corps moved briskly up, and, charging the enemy's outer works in a line of woods, about a mile from the pontoon bridge, succeeded, after a sharp engagement, in carrying them, and captured a number of prisoners and four eight-inch brass howitzers. This brilliant little victory was achieved principally by FOSTER's brigade.

In the centre, equal gallantry was not repaid with equal fortune. BARLOW's (First) and GIBBON's (Second) divisions of HANCOCK's corps moved out to the enemy's works, assaulted them with much pertinacity, and succeeded in establishing themselves some distance in advance of the works which the same corps carried on the feint of a fortnight previous. GIBBON's veterans now lead the assault, with the first

brigade, Colonel MACY's, in advance. They crossed a cornfield, swept up a hill and down into a ravine, where a stream, surrounded by swampy land, and with impenetrable brush on its margins, checked all further progress. This charge was executed under a very severe fire of artillery from the enemy, which made great havoc in the leading division, and caused no little loss in the First and Third, which supported it. Completely checked by the natural obstacles, our men concealed themselves awhile from the fire, which raked the ravine, and were at length withdrawn. A strong line was then formed farther in the rear. While the day did not result in a substantial advance, it secured a well-connected order of battle, besides the capture of four guns and about a hundred prisoners. Our entire loss it is difficult to estimate, but perhaps it was in the vicinity of 1,000 or 1,200. FOSTER's brigade lost 250 or 300. The loss of the whole corps was probably not above 400 or 500. The Second division of the Second corps lost 19 officers and about 300 men, most of these being of the First brigade. The whole loss of the corps was probably not above 600 or 700. Some of our artillery took part in the action, as did the gunboats also during a portion of the time. The digging of the canal at Dutch Gap proceeded busily and without interruption all day, the enemy being too much occupied otherwise to interfere in this project. His loss was comparatively slight, from his advantage of position.

On Monday the 15th, severe skirmishing was kept up all day. But the main effort was to extend our line to the right, and secure a stronger position. This was effected by throwing the Tenth corps across Four Mile Creek, to the right of the Second. The cavalry, meanwhile, continued to cover the right flank, and skirmished with the enemy. They held position on the Charles City Road, and there confronted detachments of the enemy's cavalry, which, with other reinforcements, had been hurried over from Petersburg the preceding day and night. It soon became evident that, if our original intention had been to menace Fort Darling, that had been abandoned; for we were now moving to the right, not to the left, and were threatening Malvern Hill. To this latter point the enemy hurried his infantry, and kept his cavalry on all the roads leading northwest into Richmond. In the reconnaissance which ascertained these facts on Monday morning, our cavalry had a sharp skirmish on the Charles City Road. The cavalry then pushed out still further to the right, towards the Hill, and MILES' brigade of the Second corps was sent up towards the Charles City Road. The enemy was obviously sending reinforcements to his extreme left, and, as we were operating on interior lines, was kept busily occupied. Early in the afternoon our troops again came into collision with the enemy, but no important results were gained. The work of the day was constant manœuvring and heavy skirmishing. We had made an advance in force along the Central or Darbytown Road, and also on the Charles City Road, and the enemy's cavalry had stoutly resisted. As on Sunday, the intense and debilitating heat had an unfavorable effect on the vivacity of the troops, and caused many injuries from sunstroke and exhaustion. Our losses during the day were roughly estimated at about 300, the enemy losing much less, from his superiority of position.

BATTLE OF DEEP RUN.

On Tuesday, a still more determined effort was made to advance. On the extreme right, GREGG's cavalry stretched out on the Charles City Road, and covered

that flank. Next to them came Colonel CRAIG's brigade of MOTT's (Third) division of the Second corps. On their left was the Tenth corps, which had crossed Four-Mile Run the previous day, and, lastly, the remainder of the Second corps. FOSTER's position at Deep Bottom, which formed the extreme left, was held by colored troops. Early in the morning, BIRNEY pushed out his right towards the enemy's entrenchments. The whole country was very thickly wooded, and only a narrow cleared patch here and there was relieved from the dense forest and undergrowth. The difficulties of manœuvring were increased by the intense heat of the day. By noon it had become one of the most sultry and oppressive of the season. The earliest movement was made along the Charles City Road as far as Deep Bottom Creek or Deep Run, by the cavalry under General GREGG. At the latter point he was joined by General MILES' brigade of BARLOW's division of the Second corps, which, as we have seen, had been thrown out in that direction on Monday. The column soon found the enemy disputing its further progress, and a sharp fight took place with CHAMBLISS' brigade of FITZHUGH LEE's cavalry. Our forces quickly drove the enemy back to their works, and the gallant CHAMBLISS was killed, while rallying his men. The column then pushed forward on the road to near White's Tavern, a point between six and seven miles from Richmond. Here the enemy was found entrenched in a position which some skirmishing proved too strong to be carried. Having ascertained this fact, MILES now withdrew his brigade towards the right of the main line under BIRNEY, marching back on the route he had taken in the morning. This retrograde movement of the infantry gave new confidence to the enemy. And, having now collected from various quarters a considerable force at White's Tavern, he swept down upon GREGG during the afternoon, and drove him back two miles and across Deep Run. There, GREGG resumed the position he occupied at the start, and easily held it. Our loss in this reconnaissance was estimated at about 150 in MILES' infantry, and 100 in the cavalry.

Meanwhile, still harder fighting was going on in the centre. Our forces, as we have seen, had promptly pushed into the wooded region in their front, between the Central and Charles City Roads, near Flusser's Mill-pond, on which our left rested. TERRY's division of the Tenth corps were the first to attack the enemy, with FOSTER's brigade in advance, and POND's and HAWLEY's in support, and CRAIG's brigade of the Second corps on the right. The country was very much broken, and the men had a hot march through ravine and jungle. At length the enemy's picket line was driven into its works, and a brisk artillery duel was opened, under cover of which BIRNEY advanced, and captured some slight works and 40 or 50 prisoners. The troops were now re-formed. POND's brigade then charged the enemy's main works in handsome style, and, supported by HAWLEY and some colored troops, carried the entrenchments after a long struggle, and captured 200 prisoners and some colors. The fire was very hot, and for an hour the fighting was close and hard, it being at short range in the dense woods. The loss on both side was very severe, considering the numbers engaged.

This was the principal contest of the day. As soon as the entrenchments were carried, the troops were set to work to hold them against the enemy. Soon after noon the enemy having rallied, began to drive in the right again, which, as has been before described, consisted of GREGG's cavalry. CRAIG's brigade was

sent over to its assistance, as it was falling back very rapidly. A sharp engagement took place, during which Colonel CRAIG was killed, and, in consequence, his brigade was thrown into momentary confusion, and fell back with the loss of many prisoners. The cavalry had now given away from the right, and the enemy redoubled their attack on the infantry in the centre in a series of desperate assaults, and at length repossessed the works which had been wrenched from them. In one of these assaults, the enemy's General GHERARDIE was killed. About six, one more effort was made by BIRNEY to retake the works, but it failed. The enemy having succeeded in getting an enfilading fire on the centre, by forcing back the right and left, the whole line was withdrawn at dark, and the battle ceased. Our losses are roughly estimated at about 1,500—1,000 being set down to the Tenth corps, 400 or 500 to the Second, and 100 to the cavalry. The enemy's loss must have approximated to ours, from his having assaulted so desperately in the afternoon. We captured several battle-flags, and a large number of prisoners, reckoned at 276 by one account, and at about 400 by another. The line at night was substantially as it was in the morning, and, indeed, not much advanced beyond the position carried on Sunday, but only extended to the right. During the day, however, our forces had once reached a point about six miles from Richmond. The enemy were chiefly from D. H. HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps.

While these events took place on the right, Major LUDLOW, who was cutting the canal at Dutch Gap, moved out about 1,000 men on transports from that point to Aiken's Landing, two miles distant, and thence marched across the isthmus to Cox's Ferry, skirmishing as he went, and easily driving the few pickets of the enemy before him. The gunboats aided this movement by their fire, and a force also crossed from Deep Bottom to attack the enemy in the rear. But no resistance was met. Major LUDLOW entrenched himself at Cox's Ferry.

Wednesday was quiet, and the only matter of great interest was the burial of the dead between 4 and 6 P. M., under a truce which a flag from General HANCOCK suggested. Each party buried its own dead. There was skirmishing during the day, and amongst those killed on our side was Colonel CHAPLIN. In the afternoon a Rebel ram and the battery at Howlett's opened on the workmen who were busily digging General BUTLER's canal. The battery at Crow's Nest and the Monitors replied. But the result was that Major LUDLOW took back his men from Cox's Ferry, after dark, to their old position at the Gap.

The enemy speaks of the gunboat engagement of Wednesday evening as taking place at "Signal Hill," "an important point on the north bank, 2½ miles below Chaffin's Bluff." He says that on Tuesday we took it, this hill, and planted heavy guns upon it. But, on Wednesday evening the gunboats drove us out of this position, having exploded their shells with very great precision among our forces by using the McAvoy fuse. He claims that, before evacuating the hill, we lost 21 killed and a large number wounded. The fleet suffered no loss.

The Richmond *Examiner* says Monday's battle lasted from 10 A. M., till evening with divided success. Tuesday's battle began at 7 A. M., but "the battle" proper began about 8, and was waged with varying "fury until 4 in the evening." This paper claims that their loss for the two days did not exceed 1,000, and that ours was not less than 7,000 or 8,000. It calls the affair "a desperate and bloody battle."

Thursday, like Wednesday, was rather a quiet day at Deep Bottom, there being only the skirmishing customary in such positions, with some casualties on both sides. But on Thursday night a very fierce assault was made on the entrenchments of the Tenth corps, by a division of enemy, who charged in column. The firing was very close and heavy for an hour, and the assault desperate. But it was handsomely repulsed. The points which bore the brunt of the battle were held by TERRY's division and W. BIRNEY's colored brigade. It was probably the events of the day at the other end of the line which caused the attack. General D. B. BIRNEY reports the enemy's loss as at least 1,000. Ours of course was much less. This was the last affair of importance at that part of our line. Friday, the 19th, saw some skirmishing, as usual, and both armies were busily engaged in entrenching. But there was no general engagement. The

weather had now changed from excessive heat to constant rain.

On Saturday morning a part of the Second corps was back to near its old position at Petersburg, the rest was on its way, and the demonstration at Deep Bottom was for the present over. Our losses it is hard to estimate. Secretary STANTON's dispatch puts the enemy's loss, for the week at 4,000, including that suffered on the Weldon Railroad. Ours will obviously exceed the enemy's, as the latter were oftenest behind entrenchments. Probably 3,000 will cover the enemy's loss north of the James, and 5,000 will cover ours.

THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Great events, meanwhile, had been going on at Petersburg. While the affair at Deep Bottom was first in order of time, affairs at Petersburg were first in order of importance. Indeed, the former proved, as we conjectured last week, not to be an attack on Richmond, in spite of its bloody and obstinate nature. It was rather a cover for the brilliant operation we now record. Its object was to hurry off LEE's troops to our right, that the left might advance with ease. How perfectly this device succeeded, the result shows.

The subtraction of the Second corps from our left had excited the notice and comment of the enemy. But he supposed it had gone to Washington, and the deceptive movement of transports in the James gave color to this theory. The shortening of our lines persuaded the enemy that a "change of base" was shortly to occur. Deserters, small squads of whom continue to arrive day after day, as usual, always stated that this was the current belief. From the 13th to the 17th, while the bloody struggle was progressing at Deep Bottom, but little of importance occurred at Petersburg. The usual amount of picket firing and artillery duelling went on—it being totally suspended on the evening of the 15th, by an extraordinary storm and freshet, which swept away many tents and sutler's booths, and filled the trenches with water. The artillery firing on the night of the 16th, was very severe and long continued. But at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the enemy opened one of the hottest fires of the campaign, and by far the most vigorous of any since the great mine was exploded. It was prolonged for two hours in the clear moonlight of the morning, and extended throughout the line. So tremendous a cannonading was thought to foretell an assault; but none occurred.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of this same Thursday, the 18th, and shortly after the heavy cannonading ceased, the Fifth corps started from its camp (which was rather in reserve), with four days' rations, towards the Weldon Railroad. It took some time to get across the old ground formerly held by the Second and Sixth corps. Then the column marched towards Reams' Station, driving in easily the enemy's skirmishers, of whom a part were captured. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the advance arrived at Six Mile Station, and, busily setting to work, a mile of the track was torn up and burned, and the rails destroyed in the usual manner. The skirmishing up to this time had been very light, the enemy having obviously withdrawn to his left, and the whole move being made with hardly a show of opposition. While the First division were tearing up the track, the others passed on towards Petersburg, and, after advancing two or three miles, took position so as to repel an expected attack from the enemy. They did not have long to wait. About noon, WATKINS' Virginia and DAVIS' Mississippi brigades came hurrying down the railroad. AYRES' (Second) division was stationed at this point, with the Third and Fourth divisions on his right and the First on his left. The battle opened very promptly on the arrival of the enemy, with sharp artillery firing. The enemy, a part of HILL's corps, then rushed in with great impetuosity, falling with most force upon HAYES', LYLE's, and CUTLER's brigades, and succeeded in flanking a part of our force, including LYLE's (First) brigade of CRAWFORD's (Third) division, the latter brigade being brought under a severe enfilading fire. For two hours the firing was very hot, and, as it was an open field fight, the losses were heavy. The main battle lasted till about 3 o'clock; but the skirmishing and cannonading continued till night, when both forces went to entrenching, the possession of the railroad still being left to our troops. Our loss is still somewhat uncertain, but is somewhere from 500 to 1,000. The Second and Third divisions suffered most, and the

Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Fifteenth New York artillery lost heavily. The enemy claims to have captured 8 officers and 150 men from us in this fight. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was probably nearly equal to ours, but he lost few prisoners.

Headquarters at night were at the Six-Mile House, so called from its distance from Petersburg. That night and all the next day our forces were busily engaged in strengthening their lines, and in endeavoring to connect the right of the new position with the left of our old line. But towards evening of Friday, the enemy came out in force, and pushed in between the new entrenchments and the old ones, flanking the Fifth corps and sweeping off about 1,500 prisoners. The Ninth corps, arriving on the scene of battle, checked the enemy. Our loss was about 3,000 men. Saturday was comparatively quiet, but on Sunday the enemy again furiously attacked us, and was repulsed with severe loss. On Monday and Tuesday, there was occasional firing along the centre, but our lines were otherwise undisturbed. Our forces still hold that Weldon Railroad, the capture and retention of which have cost a week of the hardest fighting of the campaign.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

THE situation before Atlanta remains substantially unchanged, General SHERMAN being still engaged at the date of our latest advices, in endeavoring to extend his right wing so as to secure the command of the Macon Railroad. It was hoped that this object would be accomplished by massing on our right, and by a sudden attack, forcing back the enemy's left flank, covering the railroad. But owing to some sort of celerity in the movement, the enemy were able to anticipate it, and our attack was repulsed with considerable loss. The troops from our extreme left, under Generals COX and HASCALL, were withdrawn on the 2d instant, and by a forced march of a night and a day, connected with our right under General SCHOFIELD, so as to strengthen our line in that direction for the assault which was to have been made on the day succeeding their arrival. But, owing, as is alleged, to an unfortunate dispute as to rank, delays occurred here which gave the enemy the necessary time for preparation, and the charge upon the Rebel works was unsuccessful. Failing here, an attempt is being made to extend our lines, so as to overlap the Rebel left, and get beyond their line of works, which extend out from Atlanta parallel with the railroad. As we have the longer line, the Rebels with inferior forces, are able to maintain their position. The strength they exhibit, after their severe losses, indicate that they have received reinforcements from some quarter, though whether they are of any better material than the Georgia militia, is still in doubt. It is unfortunate that General SHERMAN cannot be reinforced sufficiently to enable him to detach a flanking column. But as it is, we must wait with patience for the result of slower operations. The task he has before him is a most difficult one, and will put even his ability to a severe test.

Another raid on the Rebel line of communications has been undertaken by General KILPATRICK, who, according to the brief telegraphic report received, returned without any serious loss, bringing with him one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners, having "effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injured the tract for ten miles in various places." Through the Rebel papers it is reported that the damage to the railroad was speedily repaired, though the trains were detained a day or two, owing to the proximity of our cavalry. The same authorities report that General SHERMAN is busily engaged fortifying on the north side of the Chattahoochee, principally along the Powder Spring and Campbellton roads, in the vicinity of Sweetwater.

Communication with General SHERMAN's Army has been somewhat interrupted by the operations of WHEELER's cavalry, who, at last accounts, had moved around on Cleveland, after his repulse at Dalton, endeavoring to get on the railroad leading to Knoxville. It is reported that STEEDMAN engaged him near Graysville on the 16th inst., and defeated him.

BRIGADIER-General Bartlett, commanding the Third brigade, First division, Fifth corps, has gone home on a sick leave of twenty days. He is prostrated from one of those malarious fevers incident to the country in which he has been campaigning.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE Rebel General FORREST has been again showing to what audacious lengths cavalry raids may be carried. Leaving General SMITH's front at Oxford, Miss., on the evening of the 18th, he reached Memphis, by a forced march, on the morning of the 21st, dashed into the city, which he took by surprise, plundered the shops, visited the hotels, looked into General WASHBURN's headquarters; but after a short stay was driven—or chose to go—out by our now aroused forces. His force is given by the telegrams as consisting of three brigades, and he is said, by the same authority, to have lost 30 killed and 100 wounded as the price of his audacity. Our loss is put at about the same in killed and wounded with the addition of thirty prisoners. It is said that Generals WASHBURN, BUCKLAND, and HURLBUT, very narrowly escaped capture. We hope the Memphis garrison will be wider awake another day.

In Tennessee and Kentucky, fights with guerrillas and detached forces are reported, in which we were successful, taking a number of prisoners.

From New Orleans come reports of the movements of the Rebels in Louisiana. We are told that at last accounts General DICK TAYLOR was at Atlanta, in command of General POLK's old corps, that General BUCKNER had taken command of DICK TAYLOR's forces in Louisiana, that the Rebels around Alexandria were seizing property indiscriminately, and were carrying out a conscription with great severity.

From Hilton Head we learn that the blockade runner *Prince Albert*, in attempting to enter Charleston Harbor on the night of the 9th inst., ran aground on Sullivan's Island beach, where she was discovered at daylight the next morning, by the gunners at battery Chatfield, who immediately opened their guns upon her with such marked effect that she was made a total wreck in a few hours. The firing on Sumter is continued night and day. An additional battery of heavy guns is to be mounted on Cumming's Point. General HATCH is following up successes he has recently achieved in Florida.

The mischievous *Tallahassee* has left Halifax, after succeeding in obtaining a partial supply of coal, and was last heard of in the vicinity of that place, steaming east. The cruisers which are on her track do not yet come up with her.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

COMMANDER JAMES M. DUNCAN, of the United States Navy, died in Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 21st, of disease of the heart.

Commander DUNCAN was one of the most prominent officers of his service, and during the more than a quarter of a century in which he bore commission in it he made an enviable reputation as a skillful, honorable and faithful sailor. He was the son of ALEXANDER DUNCAN, for many years a prominent member of Congress. He was born at Madisonville, Ohio, in 1820, entered the Navy in 1837, was appointed Lieutenant in 1851, and Commander in 1862, in which capacity he was assigned to the storeship *Release*, and subsequently to the *Crusader*, *Norwich*, *Paul Jones*, and the famous but ill-fated Monitor *Weehawken*. On many occasions he distinguished himself for cool courage and sound judgment, and everywhere bore himself as became the responsible position which he held. He took an active part in the destruction of Fort Pulaski, in command of the *Norwich*. He was in command of the iron-clad *Weehawken* when she went down in Charleston harbor, but was providentially on board the flag-ship on business at the time of the disaster. During his service in the Gulf blockade, Commander DUNCAN contracted the malady which, at the age of forty-four, brought him to the close of a life well filled with gallant service. When the nearness of this great change was revealed to him by his wife, he calmly said, "I am prepared," and met that fate in serenity and peace, which it had often been his duty to confront in battle and storm. Esteemed and respected by his superior officers and seniors in age, beloved by all his friends and companions for his frank, generous, and ardent nature, the stoutest and bravest of the hearts which beat in sympathy with his will not refuse a manly tear to the memory of "JESSE" DUNCAN.

THE Washington *Republican* says: "We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department has been instructed to cause a prosecution to be commenced against Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.; Messrs. Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia; and William A. Stephens, of New York, to recover the amount of the frauds which those parties were proved, in the trial of the late Surgeon-General, to have committed upon the United States."

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

"WAR early made the healing of wounds more important than the curing of diseases, which were then less frequent, on account of the simple manner of living. Fifty years before the Trojan war (B.C. 1192 or '93—1983 or '94) MELAMPUS, CHIRON, and ÆSCULAPIUS accompanied the Argonautic expedition in the quality of surgeons" (*Encyclopedia Americana*, Art. *Surgery*). Here we have three medical practitioners to one small vessel of war, with a comparatively scanty crew—a stronger medical staff than is assigned to a vessel of the same class at the present day.

MACHAON and PODALIRIUS, sons of ÆSCULAPIUS, deified for his improvements in the art of medicine (1321—1243 B.C.), were prominent among the notabilities in the Grecian army at the siege of Troy, and "took care of the wounded Greeks."

"Next those whom *Tricca* and rough *Ithom* bred,
Who fair *Oechalia* inhabited,
Two sons of ÆSCULAPIUS, both extoll'd
For skill in Physick Art, MACHAON bold,
And PODALIRIUS brought in thirty ships to Troy."

as OGILBY, master of his Majesty's Revels, sang (page 63) in his Translation of the *Iliad*, published in London in 1665. That their medical services were appreciated we find from the lines in POPE's *Homer*:

"A sage physician skill'd our wounds to heal
Is more than armies to the public weal."

The first mention of medicine in war in authentic history (as opposed to poetry and mythological chronology based on obscure facts) is at the siege of *Cussa* or rather of *Cyrrha*, near Delphi, on a bay of the gulf of Corinth, by the Amphictyons, B.C. 591, or '5 to 601 or '5. A pestilential malady prevailing in the camp of the besiegers, they sent for NERBRUS, great-great-grandfather of HIPPOCRATES the Great, to visit their camp, and the physician proceeded thither and seemed to have brought health in his train, since by his science, police, and attention, the pestilence was overcome and the sanitary condition of the troops was entirely restored. Curious to say, *Cyrrha* is said to have been eventually taken by a medicinal stratagem, ascribed to SOLON, more likely due to NERBRUS, medically administered (Art. *Hippocrates*, CHANDON and DELANDINE's *Dictionnaire Historique*, Caen, 1804; and SMITH's *Greek and Roman Geography*, Article, *Cyrrha*). A close analysis of the story would seem to indicate that the besiegers, having diverted the supply of wholesome water, turned the current of a medicinal spring into the vacant channel, and when the garrisons were reduced by the diuretic effects of the new fluid and too weak to man their walls, they assaulted and carried them.

These facts seem to dispose of the question whether the Greeks of remote antiquity had surgeons attached to their military organization or not. In previous articles the question has been further considered. These are merely interesting additional facts.

Let us now turn our attention once more to the Roman medical profession and staff, where DUNCAN, in his Discourse on the Roman Art of War, serving as an Introduction to his Translation of CÆSAR's Commentaries, &c., &c., says the *Questores* were the depositaries of the Taxes and Pillage, "of which the general disposed as he thought good, for the payment of his soldiers, the curing of the wounded or sick, and discharging the other necessities of the army." Again, "two things in particular they (the Romans) were more than ordinarily attentive to: health and safety." And speaking of CÆSAR's Commentaries, he characterizes them as "a plain and naked relation of what he (CÆSAR) himself performed at the head of his army," which perfectly accounts for the meagreness of the details furnished in regard to the police and medical system and organization of the troops under his command.

According to HOFFMAN's *Universal Lexicon*, Leyden, 1698, Article, *Medici*, eighteen classes of medical practitioners were recognized. Of these the *Chirurgi* or Surgeons formed the third, and *Vulnerarii* the eighteenth. The *Chirurgi* properly belonged to what we would term the Medical Staff. MACHAON and PODALIRIUS, who served in the Trojan War, likewise CHIRON, would appear to have been assigned to this class. HOFFMAN alluded to the esteem in which *Medici* were held by AUGUSTUS, who conceded to them the right of wearing golden rings, a concession previously made to free-men and magistrates only. This right constituted them free themselves. PLINY speaks of *Medici Vulnerum*. In the Article *Vulnus*, of the Lexicon, HOFFMAN closes by stating that in the Homeric times, surgeons were common among the Greeks, as is learnedly shown by THEODORE ZWINGER, the Elder, a famous physician of Basle, in Switzerland, born 1548, died 1598 (*Theatr. Hum. Vitæ Volom.* vi. 2 p. 1244 and 1245). The very assigning of each doctor to his own peculiar branch, equivalent to the division of the science into specialties, is considered as a proof of the advancement made by the Egyptian medical men in the study of human diseases. Thus they had oculists, those interested in intestinal complaints, those who attended to secret and internal maladies, &c., &c. The medical art among the Egyptians

was so systematically arranged that it was regulated by some of the very same laws followed by the most enlightened and skillful nations of the present day. That we know so little concerning it in connection with military affairs is not surprising. The destruction of so many public libraries and so many more private collections would account for much, and the fact that that histories seldom go into technical details for the rest of the difficulty. Again, what art was not lost or perverted in the Dark Ages, particularly during the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries which intervened between the fall of Rome and that era which has been styled the revival or new nativity of all the arts and sciences.*

What is more, it is not likely that the whole of the enormous armies of antiquity were thoroughly organized and polished. We know that the same discipline which rendered the Roman legionary camp a miracle of order, did not extend to the circle of light and irregular formations attached, whom the Romans styled *Allies*. It may well have been the same with the Egyptians, with the Assyrians, and other Asiatic nations, and with the Greeks. The regular force was, as we have evidence, thoroughly organized and in a high state of discipline, but it may have been accompanied by crowds of auxiliaries rather loosely systematized. In more modern times we have examples of a similar combination and contrast in the Austrian Irregulars of the Eighteenth Century, in the Cossacks, and in the Indian tribes serving with CORTÉZ and the Spanish, with English and with French armies on this continent, not to mention the native contingents of the East India Company's forces proper and the Arab Goums or Auxiliaries attached to the French regular forces in Algeria. While the regular nucleus enjoyed all the advantages of a regular medical staff, the curative police and care of the irregulars may and most likely was left to their own provision. It is somewhat surprising that the *Encyclopedia Americana*, edited by FRANCIS LIEBER, assisted by E. WIGGLESWORTH, which is said to be, in a great measure, founded upon, or translated from, the German "Conversations-Lexicon," omits entirely the able article, in the latter, on *Feldlazareth* or *Army Field Hospitals*, whether stationary, as at Washington and Hampton, &c., or movable (flying), accompanying every movement of the different corps. This article claims that the Greeks had no military surgeons proper, no medical staff. The writer thinks he has shown conclusively that the contrary was the case. The Romans, however, it is conceded by the *Conversations-Lexicon*, had *Division Surgeons*, *Medici Vulnerarii*, one to each legion. This statement does not go far enough as shown. There were surgeons not only to legions but to cohorts, modern battalions. Besides these there were classes of officers especially charged with collecting and taking care of the wounded, &c., &c. All this proves the frequent want of industry and the unfounded positiveness of even learned men founded on restricted personal research.

The knowledge and capabilities of ancient surgeons is by no means understood. HIPPOCRATES, 2,000 years ago, was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. See ALMBOVEN, celebrated Dutch Professor of Medicine, History, and Greek, who died at Harlem, 1712, as referred to in *Discoveries of the Ancients and Moderns*, No. xiv., WILLIAM HONE's *Every Day and Table Book*, iii. 2d, 724. Mr. BERNARD, Principal Surgeon to WILLIAM, King of England, affirms, respecting ancient surgical skill, that "the art of curing wounds to which all the other parts (of surgery) should give way, remains almost in the same state in which the ancients transmitted it to us." "The instrument that we (moderns) make use of in trepanning, was doubtless first used by the ancients, and only rendered more perfect" by modern operators. The "distinguishing differences" of hernia and "their method of cure, are exactly described by the ancients." "The opening of an artery and of the jugular vein is no more a modern invention, than the application of the ligature in the case of an aneurism, which was not well understood by FREDERIC RUYSCH, the celebrated anatomist (and medical-legist, died at 93 in Amsterdam) of Holland" (*Ibid.* xv., *Ancient Surgery*, iii. 742). *Cauterization* was evidently well known to HIPPOCRATES, and the ancients not only understood its value but "without doubt used it with great success in many cases where we (moderns) have left it off or know not how to apply it." "They (ancient surgeons) were likewise well acquainted with all kinds of fractures and luxations (dislocations), and the means of remedying them, as well as with all sorts of sutures (the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching) in use among us, besides many we have lost. The various amputations of limbs, &c., were performed among them as frequently and with as great a success as we can pretend to say

* Consult (if to be found in this country, most likely the Astor Library) "Rassegna della Condizione dei Medici presso gli Antichi," Perugia, 1779. For authorities examine FUSI's *Roman Antiquities*, 5360-377 and 420, Pages (Appendix) 590-1, 593; also NICHOLS' *Life-rare Anecdotes*, i. 266, and Note i, and v. 519-20, and Note * in regard to Controversy and Publications growing out of Dr. Mead's opinion, maintaining the Superiority of the ancient over the modern physicians, and Dr. MIDDLETON's works refusing and examining condition of the same. As all the authorities immediately quoted are in the writer's own private library, it is no more than fair to suppose that public libraries must contain additional information, at least corroboration of the statements herein made.

in 1800). As to the art of bandaging, the ancients understood it so well, and carried it to such a degree of perfection, that modern experts have not added anything of importance to what GALEN taught in his tract on that subject. The external remedies now in use are in a very great measure the same that were applied in antiquity. As for general methods of cure, particularly of wounds of the head, modern medical authors, who have written the most judicious works or theses upon the subject, have after all done little more than comment upon that admirable book which the physician of Cos in the *Ægean* (and his immediate ancestors and posterity?) wrote on this subject in the Fifth (and Fourth) Centuries B. C." (See *Ibid* iii. 743).

"These old Egyptians were highly celebrated for their skill in surgery and medicine," (GoEDRUGH's *Bohn's Bible Cyclopedia*) and judging from the admirable arrangements of the commissariat, quartermaster, ordnance, &c., departments, the Egyptian armies must have been well policed as to sanitary cares and precautions. The same author assures us that "among the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Libyans and Greeks, we have hints of skillful physicians."

But these articles have already drawn out farther than was originally intended. The writer thinks that he has satisfactorily shown that the armies of antiquity and early mediæval times, prior to the catastrophe of the Western and Eastern empires, had a Medical Staff.

The pen is laid aside with the simple establishment of this interesting fact, in the hopes that an expert will complete what a tyro in medicine has commenced. This is a theme worthy of any medical man's effort.

That a Medical Staff, capable and devoted, is the greatest glory and blessing of an army, no soldier will deny;

That its members are entitled to laurels glorious as immortal, no man of reflection will deny;

That medical practitioners rival military commanders in the dangers and sufferings to which they are exposed, whether perils peculiar to each service, or common to both, scarcely any one would endeavor to refute;

And that to follow out the development of the curative, and remedial processes, systems, and organizations, which protect and relieve an army against and from subtler foes than those which are marshalled in the battle-field, is a gracious, useful, and religious effort, no Christian or philosopher will seek to contradict.

With LUCAN all must agree in the axiom:—

—“Health, thou chiefest good,
So often sought, so little understood!”

THE CASE OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

BELOW we give the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, in the case of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, with the President's order confirming the sentence of the Court-Martial. The following was the detail of the Court:

Major-General R. J. OGLESBY, vols., President.
Brigadier-General W. S. HARNY, U. S. Army.
Brigadier-General W. J. KETCHUM, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General G. S. GREENE, U. S. vols.
Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. MORRIS, colonel 2d U. S. artillery.
Brigadier-General A. P. HOWE, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General J. P. SLOUGH, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General H. E. PAINE, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General J. C. STARKWEATHER, U. S. vols.
Major JOHN A. BINGHAM, Judge-Advocate.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1864.

To the Honorable the Secretary of War:

Brigadier-General WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General, United States Army, was tried upon charges of "disorders and neglects, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

The specifications which set forth the statement of facts alleged, and found by the court to constitute these offences, are as follows:

CHARGE 1st. "Disorders and neglects, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification 1st. "In this, that he, Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army, wrongfully and unlawfully contracted for, and ordered Christopher C. Cox, as acting purveyor in Baltimore, to receive blankets of one William A. Stephens, of New York. This done at Washington city, on the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

Specification 2d. "In this, that he, Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, as aforesaid, did, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at Washington city, wrongfully and unlawfully prohibit Christopher C. Cox, as medical purveyor for the United States in Baltimore, from purchasing drugs for the army in said city of Baltimore."

Specification 3d. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army, did unlawfully order and cause one George E. Cooper, then medical purveyor for the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, to buy of one William A. Stevens, blankets, for the use of the Government service, of inferior quality; he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, then well knowing that the blankets so ordered by him to be purchased as aforesaid were inferior in quality, and that said purveyor Cooper had refused to buy the same of said Stevens. This done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

Specification 4th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, as aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, unlawfully, and with intent to aid one William A. Stevens to defraud the Government of the United States, did, in writing, instruct George E.

Cooper, then medical purveyor at Philadelphia, in substance as follows:

"Sir: You will please purchase of Mr. W. A. Stephens eight thousand pairs of blankets, of which the enclosed card is a sample. Mr. Stephens' address is box 2,600, New York. The blankets are five dollars per pair."

Specification 5th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General United States Army, on the sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at the city of Washington, did corruptly, and with intent to aid one William A. Stephens to defraud the Government of the United States, give to the said William A. Stephens, an order, in writing, in substance as follows: 'Turn over to George E. Cooper, medical purveyor at Philadelphia, eight thousand pairs of blankets; by means whereof the said Stephens induced said Cooper, on Government account, and at an exorbitant price, to receive of said blankets, which he had before refused to buy, seventy-six hundred and seventy-seven pairs, and for which the said Stephens received payment at Washington in the sum of about thirty-five thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents.'"

Specification 6th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army, on the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, well knowing that John Wyeth and Brother had before that furnished supplies to the medical purveyor at Philadelphia, which were inferior in quality, deficient in quantity, and excessive in price, did corruptly, unlawfully, and with intent to aid the said John Wyeth and Brother to furnish additional large supplies to the Government of the United States, and thereby fraudulently to realize large gains thereon, then and there, give to George E. Cooper, medical purveyor, at Philadelphia, an order, in writing, in substance as follows:

"You will at once fill up your store-houses, so as to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for two hundred thousand men for six months. This supply I desire that you will not use without orders from me."

"And then and there directed said purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, to the value of about one hundred and seventy three thousand dollars, of said John Wyeth and Brother."

Specification 7th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army, about the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at Washington city, in contempt of, and contrary to the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army,' approved April 16, 1862, did unlawfully direct Wyeth and Brother of Philadelphia, to send forty thousand cans of their 'extract of beef' to various places, to wit: Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cairo, New York, and Baltimore, and send the account to the Surgeon-General's office for payment."

CHARGE 2d. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification 1st. "In this, that he, Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at Washington city, in a letter by him then and there addressed to Dr. George E. Cooper, declared in substance that the said Cooper had been relieved as medical purveyor in Philadelphia, because, among other reasons, 'Halleck,' meaning Major-General Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, requested as a particular favor that Murray might be ordered to Philadelphia; which declaration so made by him, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General as aforesaid, was false."

An additional charge and specifications preferred against Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army:

CHARGE 3d. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification 1st. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States Army, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1862, at Washington city, did unlawfully order Henry Johnson, then medical storekeeper and acting purveyor at Washington city, to purchase three thousand blankets of one J. P. Fisher, at the price of \$5.90 per pair, and to be delivered to Surgeon G. E. Cooper, U. S. A., medical purveyor at Philadelphia."

A plea of not guilty was entered upon each of the charges and specifications, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, together with the consideration of the elaborate arguments of both sides, the court rendered a finding of guilty on all the charges, and sentenced the accused to be dismissed the service, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under the Government of the United States.

In reporting upon this case, the 2d charge—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—will be the first considered.

Under this charge it was alleged that accused made a false declaration in writing, that Dr. COOPER had been relieved from his position as medical purveyor at Philadelphia, because, among other reasons, General HALLECK had requested, as a particular favor, that Dr. MURRAY might be ordered to duty in that city.

It appears from the evidence that, on the 9th of October, accused requested of the Adjutant-General that Dr. COOPER be relieved from duty as medical purveyor, at Philadelphia, by Dr. SMITH. On the 13th he wrote a letter to Dr. COOPER, as follows:

"MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have just received your note. The detail for your removal from duty went to the Adjutant General a few days since. I told Smith to tell you of it. It was with great reluctance, even with pain, that I made the detail. I am entirely satisfied with your energy, faithfulness, and acquaintance with your duty; but I found great complaints made in regard to your manners, which were constantly reiterated from medical officers and citizens of standing. I believe the change would have been made over my head had I not made it myself. I was forced to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to be done. Once before the detail was made, but I would not sign it, and this time it lay on my table several days. This is one reason. The second is even more imperative. Halleck requested, as a particular favor, that Murray might be ordered to Philadelphia. There was nothing for Murray to do there but to take your place, King's, or Smith's. The latter have both been in active service, and I thought it best to relieve you on that account."

"As A. K. Smith is, in my opinion, better suited to perform the duties of purveyor than Murray, I decided to make him purveyor, and Murray medical director of transportation."

"I assure you that, so far as your official action is concerned, I have not the least fault to find."

"Yours, sincerely,"

"W. A. HAMMOND."

General HALLECK testified, substantially, that "to the best of his recollection, he never made any request of the accused to order Dr. MURRAY to Philadelphia; the only communication he ever made to him on the subject being a letter on the 1st of October, stating that Dr. MURRAY had served long and faithfully in the field, with the Army in the West, and would like to be transferred to Eastern hospital duty, and asking the consideration of his case."

On the part of the defence, a letter from Dr. MURRAY to General HALLECK, dated Louisville, September 27th, was submitted, in which Dr. MURRAY stated to General HALLECK, that if he would request the Surgeon-General to order him to Philadelphia, it would "be done at once." And it was claimed by the accused—but not shown—that General HALLECK, besides writing the letter of October 1st, in which he asked that Dr. MURRAY's desire to be ordered East on "hospital duty" might be considered also, in some personal interview made a verbal request that he be assigned to that duty in Philadelphia.

The argument of the Judge-Advocate on this charge may be found on pages 67 to 69 of his "Reply," and that of the counsel for the accused on pages 51 to 53 of the "Defence."

The findings upon the first and third charges involve questions of law as well as of fact.

It was contended by the accused (see pages 9 to 16 of "Defence") that the Surgeon-General had the power to control all purchases of stores for his department; to order purveyors when, at what place, of whom, and at what prices they should procure them; and further, that he might purchase them himself.

It was submitted by the Judge-Advocate (see pages 4 to 7 of his "Reply") that the acts of Congress of April 16 and July 17, 1862, limited the authority of the Surgeon-General to the direction when to purchase, and the kind and quantity to be procured; that, having given this direction, his lawful authority was determined, leaving to medical purveyors, under bonds for the proper discharge of their responsibilities, the whole duty of selecting in such markets, and of buying from such persons, and upon such terms as their judgment dictated.

The former of these enactments provides "that medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including hospital stores," &c., &c.

The latter makes provision that medical purveyors shall give bond, with approved security, in such sum as the Secretary of War shall require, for the faithful performance of their duties.

It would seem, from the express language as well as from the reason of the law, that the position taken by the Judge-Advocate was correct, and the decision of the court upon this issue was warranted. But it is deemed unnecessary to bestow further consideration upon this question. The findings of the court, that the accused ordered the purveyors to purchase supplies of inferior quality, well knowing them to be such, and to purchase articles at exorbitant prices, with corrupt intent to aid in defrauding the Government, and that he ordered the purchase of "additional large supplies," "corruptly," and "with intent to aid" certain persons "fraudulently to realize large gains thereon," impute much more than a mere technical over-stepping of the limits of the enactment of April 16, 1862. They convict him of official corruption, abuse of power, and a gross breach of public trust.

The proof upon which these findings are based was offered in support of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th specifications to the 1st charge. It is not requisite in this report to collate and comment upon it. The full presentation of the whole case by the Judge-Advocate relieves this office of the necessity of entering into that detailed discussion of the facts and legal questions involved which, under different circumstances, would have been proper.

In his "Reply," and the "Defence" of the counsel for the accused, both of which are printed and attached to the record, the important portions of the evidence, and all the prominent features of the proceedings, are presented as concisely as the voluminous character of the testimony would admit.

That the natural and necessary result of the acts of the accused, as established by the record, involved a criminal spoliation of the Government treasury, which would alone have called for his dismissal from the service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that this spoliation was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores—thus compromising the health and comfort, and jeopardizing the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers suffering in the hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country—soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very law and purpose of its creation—it must be admitted that this fearfully augments the measure of his criminality.

The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most patient and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history; and the accused had throughout the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defence. The court, which was composed of nine general officers, at the close of this prolonged investigation, declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the nature and degree of the offences committed; and a careful examination of the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings, or the justness of the findings and sentence.

J. HOLZ,

Judge-Advocate-General.

The following is the President's order confirming the sentence in this case:

"The record, proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved; and it is ordered that Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States."

"A. LINCOLN."

"AUGUST 18, 1864."

A CARD.

THE undersigned has read, in the Sunday morning *Chronicle* of this city, the remarks of Judge-Advocate-General HOLZ on the proceedings of the court-martial in his case. He learns from this review, and from the order of the President appended, that he has been dismissed the Army, and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States.

The undersigned has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the Administration, but his good name is valuable to him, not only as regards those who know him but those who do not. So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial, a review of the record in his case, and some commentaries on the report of the Judge-Advocate-General. With these he will be content, and submit to the judgment of the world as to how far he has been guilty of the offences charged, and how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing, and a malignant abuse of official power.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CULLUM, chief of staff to Major-General Halleck, has gone upon a mission to General Sherman's Army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREIGNER DELUSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The JOURNAL, I am glad to see by the number of August 6, is ventilating the foreign nuisances of our Army, in calling attention to that not insignificant class, in numbers, the restless, obtrusive adventurers from all lands, who are the pests of the military bureaus every where, in pushing their pretensions to military capacity in every quarter. This kind of thing commenced with our Revolutionary War, and has continued up to the present moment. Able American citizens have given in to it; and Mr. JEFFERSON, in organizing his grand scheme for the University of Virginia, laid it down, as a *sine qua non*, that foreigners alone should fill the principal chairs in it. The experiment was a signal failure, and it hardly rose above the condition of a grammar school, until native-born and educated persons were placed in charge of it. In my youth, *Eheu! Fugaces, Consule Planco*, JAMES MONROE being President, a man was hardly thought eligible to the engineer corps unless he was a Frenchman, or had, at least, a French name. If you doubt it, look over our old Army lists of some forty years back. What did we do in the case of General BERNARD, a man of no striking mark, inferior in talent and acquirement to McCREE, TOTTEN and THAYER? We passed a special act making him virtually a brigadier-general. What did we gain by it? A loss, not only in national prestige, but in adopting plans of fortifications far from the best, because, forsooth, proposed by a man wholly unacquainted with our institutions and wants.

I have had some opportunity of looking into this matter, in two visits to Europe; in one of which I spent nearly eighteen months as a student in the first military school in Europe, that of Metz in France. I was then, in 1826, only two years out of our own school. Well, I found nothing they had to teach there, the elements of which—much to the surprise of both professors and pupils—I had not well acquired at home, and learned with ease. As to the schools of other Powers, the programmes of their courses of study contain more matter, but nothing in substance differing materially from our own. It is no disparagement to French engineering skill—and quite the reverse to that of the English—to say, that both in our defensive works and in our siege operations they have nothing superior to them to show.

Upon the men of all nationalities, who have made themselves part and parcel of ourselves, and are perilling life and limb for the safety of their adopted country, be all honor conferred, in every form. I do not class them with the GYROWSKI and CLUSERET *gens*, who are my admiration, for the ineffable impudence with which they have constituted themselves our political and military Mentors; and for the rollicking air with which they revel in their peculiar billingsgate diction; happily, having no longer before their eyes the slavish fears of Siberia and the Knout, or a term of service in the penal colony of French Guiana, which, in Russia or France would have been their meed, had they dared to have let their tongues wag with a moiety of the impertinence they are now in the daily habit of indulging in towards persons in the highest civil and military positions. From such base comradeship I trust our brave soldiers, native and adopted, may for the future be rid.

Very truly yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

NEWPORT, August 18, 1864.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I observe in your issue of last week a letter signed "Porter," upon the subject of the Education of Naval Constructors and Engineers, deprecating the recent passage of a law in Congress providing that the above officers should graduate at the Naval Academy.

"Porter's" letter is evidently from a man of sound practical sense. I fully agree with him that the law as it now stands will render it impossible for us to obtain under it good trustworthy engineers—I will not discuss the constructors—having a sound practical knowledge of their profession. I do not, however, agree with what appears to be his impression, viz.: that the Naval Academy can not materially assist in the work of improving the proficiency of our Naval Engineer corps.

A bill was introduced by the House Naval Committee at its last session, which provided that no person was eligible to the position of a cadet engineer who among other qualifications was less than twenty years of age, and who had not served at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. This was modified so that midshipmen who have a "natural turn" for engineering may become cadet engineers, without ever having seen a machine shop. They can never become good trustworthy engineers to be depended upon in an emergency, or, as "Porter" says, when an engine breaks down. It was further modified, so that no person is eligible to the position of cadet engineer who is more than eighteen years of age.

I would like to ask any man of common sense, what earthly use there ever was found to be in keeping a boy in a machine shop for two years between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years? That is the golden age for boys to be at school, learning the rudiments of all education. If kept out of school during those years, not one boy in ten but will all his life have his progress in his profession impeded by his deficiencies in rudimental knowledge; whereas, in the workshop, every boy of spirit and intelligence is full of mischief, spends much of his time in play, and is generally kept employed upon such unimportant work, that at the end of his two years he knows but little more of practical mechanics than he did at the commencement.

Let, however, the boy go to a good school until he is eighteen; then put him into a good machine shop where marine engines are built, there to remain until he is twenty. He is then of an age to give serious attention to all that is going on around him, to be entrusted himself with important parts of the work, and thus to become a tolerable workman himself, and if intelligent, to have a good foundation of practical knowledge, gained by his observation and constant intercourse with mechanics.

Thus prepared, his mind is in fine condition for pursuing strictly professional studies; and a course of two years at an academy where they are taught will complete the foundation upon which, in the after life of actual service, he may build up a sound practical knowledge of his profession; which can only be gained by thus combining practical experiences with a thorough study of correct principles.

NAVAL ENGINEER.

THE PAYMENT OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to present to you a statement of the present system of payment of officers of our Army, its defects, &c., hoping that through the wide circulation of your paper the attention of Congress may be directed to a revision thereof. Consider the pay of a colonel of infantry. It is, including commutation of rations and servants (if he keeps two), one hundred and ninety-four dollars per month. He is allowed six rations per day. These Government rates at thirty cents each. They amount in a month to fifty-four dollars. For each servant kept, he is allowed twenty two dollars and fifty cents; nothing for those he does not keep. None other than a company officer is allowed to keep a soldier as waiter. The tax on all incomes over six hundred dollars is three per cent.

The numerous items are its defects. Why does not the Government make the monthly commutations of rations (fifty-four dollars) a part of the pay proper, and save the time, space and calculation wasted in the payment of every officer? What is it to the Government whether or not its officer employs one, two, or more servants? I think the Government ought not to regret that some of its officers are so economical as to have one servant do what it thinks requires two to perform.

Officers who have families dependent on their salaries must, in these times, practice such economy. No doubt the Government is willing any officer should do so. It does not assist them, however. The course pursued is: the officer must employ the whole number of servants or certify on honor that he so kept them, or the Government will not pay the twenty-two dollars and fifty cents a month. The result is, there are comparatively few citizen servants employed, very many certificates that they are so kept, and numerous soldiers who, during their term of enlistment, perform only private duties for officers, their certificates to the contrary notwithstanding. Government finds clothes and pays these soldiers for service in the field, and needs every one of them. The present system tempts officers to defraud, and they do, by using soldiers as waiters, without allowing Government their cost, and by making false certificates relative to private servants. I have heard it remarked that this evil is so general Government refuses to punish those who commit it. Why does the Government tax its officials? Why does it not reduce their incomes the amount of the tax, and save interminable calculation. Let the Government give the officers a stated salary and allow them one or more soldiers as waiters—a certain amount—and institute a law giving military control to its officers over private servants, or an unimpaired salary and procurement of whom they can for menial services. Then punish every officer who, unauthorized, keeps a soldier as waiter. Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors-General, who are qualified, easily recognize an undrilled soldier, and can as easily ascertain the cause.

If the Government will dispense with the commutation of rations and servants, the equivalent being pay proper, much dissatisfaction and evil will be removed.

MAJOR.

BEAUFORT, S. C., August 8, 1864.

LETTER FROM GENERAL T. SEYMOUR.

THE CONDITION AND FEELING OF THE SOUTH.

WILLIAMSPORT, Mass., August 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observation in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The Rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. LEE's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of HOOD's. Governor BROWN told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to General JOHNSTON's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General JOHNSTON. * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force now engaged in raiding and repelling raids to destroy the long line of railroads over which General SHERMAN brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State

in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General JOHNSTON's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must indeed have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that LEE's army might be made equal to the task of holding GRANT to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one Rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for PRESIDENT. If a democrat succeeds to Mr. LINCOLN, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a democrat will be elected. In Mr. LINCOLN's reflection they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is, that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. LINCOLN's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. *What we need now is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force why do we not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If SHERMAN had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near the South would be lost, because HOOD would be annihilated. If MEADE had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, LEE would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the Rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the

Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interest of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours,
T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.
To W. E. DODGE, JR., Esq., New York.

THE TRIAL AND JUSTIFICATION OF COMMANDER AMMEN.

THE ATTEMPTED MUTINY ON THE "OCEAN QUEEN."

THE trial of Commander DANIEL AMMEN, of the Navy, by Naval General Court-Martial, for killing two of a draft of sailors sent on board the steamship *Ocean Queen* in May last, to our Pacific Fleet, was concluded at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 10th inst. Commander AMMEN thought it advisable to request a Court Martial, to avoid the annoyances and delays incident to a possible civil process, and thereupon charges were preferred by the Navy Department. In the defence of the Commander which we give below, the facts are concisely and fully presented, nor is there any material point which is not confirmed by the evidence, either directly or by inference. With a view to fortify the statement that his treatment of the men under his charge was kind and considerate, and that he resorted to violence only when his duty compelled, we also quote below a portion of the evidence given by Captain TINKLEPAUGH, the Commander of the *Ocean Queen*. It is hardly necessary that we should say that all the testimony fully sustained the statements of Commander AMMEN and Captain TINKLEPAUGH, and showed the propriety and coolness of the conduct of the accused:

DEFENCE OF COMMANDER DANIEL AMMEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

The evidence in my case is now before you. It is ample, and, I trust, has convinced you that my conduct in the matter was justified by the circumstances; and that, in connection with the steps taken by Captain Tinklepaugh, it prevented a fearful scene of disorder, and possibly of national reproach and disgrace.

I have no desire or design to avoid, in the slightest degree, the responsibility which rests upon me. I acted as my convictions of duty prompted; I could not have done less than I did without self-reproach; and whatever the event, I shall always be sustained by an inward consciousness that I did my duty—my whole duty.

In order to enable you the better to appreciate the circumstances under which I acted, I purpose now to give you a clear and connected statement of the facts as they appeared to me.

I was ordered by the Navy Department to take passage on board the *Ocean Queen*, on Friday, May 13th, to receive on board that vessel and take charge of a draft of two hundred and twenty men, intended for the Pacific Squadron,—to accompany them to Panama, and, after delivering them to the senior officer present at that point, to return to New York.

Boatswain Thomas G. Bell, of the Navy, was ordered to assist me. No marine guard or other assistants were assigned. The draft came from Philadelphia, and (although it was not in evidence) was principally composed of men who had been transferred from the Army a short time before.

The *Ocean Queen* left the wharf at New York at about one o'clock P.M. She had on board (as Captain Tinklepaugh has informed you) about 1,040 passengers, excluding the draft; about one-third were women and children. It had been arranged that the draft should be received on board after the steamer left the wharf, and it was so done.

It is proper here to explain that on board that steamer the steerage and cabin passengers are divided from each other by means on the starboard side of a fixed bulkhead, and on the port side, by a lattice, in which there is a gateway; and, by the rules of the vessel, all steerage passengers are forbidden to come aboard these bulkheads. The men composing the draft were steerage passengers. Owing to the crowded state of the steerage, the starboard side of the spar deck, under the hurricane deck, was appropriated exclusively to the men under my charge. Although uncomfortable and crowded, I should have much preferred, at that season of the year and for that voyage, living and sleeping there, to occupying a berth in the steerage.

About midnight that night I was called and told that my people wished to see me. I at once dressed and went on deck, where I was met by four men, two of whom I remember as James Kelley and Alfred Bussell, seamen (the deceased), who told me they were uncomfortable, had no place to sleep, and therefore had to wait about the decks; they finally said that whiskey would make it all right.

I replied that I knew they were uncomfortable; that in a day or two we would be in a pleasant latitude; and that, in the meanwhile, I would see what could be done to make them less uncomfortable; but that whiskey was quite out of the question, as it would make all wrong.

They left without any manifestation of disappointment or anger,—perhaps impressed with the idea that the interest I had expressed was the result of intimidation, and not of the disposition I have to care for the comfort and well-being of those under my command, and which I regard as a not unimportant part of the duty of all officers under whom men are placed.

The following morning (Saturday) all of the draft that I asked expressed themselves satisfied with their breakfast, although I found on inquiry that no vegetables had formed a part of it. I soon made a request Captain Tinklepaugh on this subject, which he at once agreed to.

In the afternoon, at dinner, there was dissatisfaction—at least on the part of twelve or fifteen men, who threw overboard a number of pots and pans containing food, and went and abused the servants of the ship until they refused to do duty. Chief among these twelve or fifteen were Kelley and Bussell (the deceased); the object probably was to prevent the better disposed men from getting anything to eat, and thus to make the dissatisfaction more general.

I at once detailed a number of the blacks belonging to the draft to reset and replenish the tables, and thus prevented the well disposed from suffering.

The captain of the vessel was, not without cause, seriously concerned on account of this mutinous conduct, and the very menacing and disrespectful expressions of my men, and told me he felt much disposed to put into Hampton Roads, and put on shore at least twelve or fifteen, if not all, of the draft.

While I had to admit that the conduct and language of some of them were very mutinous and disrespectful, I told him I hoped he would not do this; that the delay would be great, and that I felt satisfied we could control the men.

The following morning (Sunday, 15th) the men appeared to be entirely sober,—the supply of liquor obtained through the steerage passengers

having probably given out. Their breakfast consisted of hard bread, boiled salt beef of good quality, tea or coffee, and hominy and molasses. I was in the act of inspecting their breakfast, when I was asked to do so by Alfred Bussell, seaman (the deceased), in the most disrespectful terms and manner. After my inspection I became convinced that the object of the men was a difficulty irrespective of any treatment which it was in my power to have bestowed upon them.

Soon after breakfast I heard John Kelley and Alfred Bussell (the deceased) in conversation with Boatswain Bell—my assistant in charge of the draft. They declared that they had eaten nothing since they had been on board; and that, if their dinner that day was not such as they wished, they certainly would go aloft into the cabin and get what they desired. Kelley said he had once aided on board of a vessel-of-war to knock down a sentry over a spirit-room, and that they intended to do as well on board of the *Ocean Queen*; that he knew there was liquor on board, and they intended to have it.

The conversation, though addressed to Mr. Bell, was loud enough, and evidently intended for my ear. I replied that I hoped their dinner would be all they could ask; that I had spoken to the captain on that subject; but that their proposition to go aloft and help themselves was quite out of the question; and if there was an attempt of that kind, they would certainly be shot. They contemptuously replied that they were quite accustomed to being under fire, and felt no alarm whatever; and Kelley said that they regarded me as a very well-disposed person; that he felt satisfied I would do anything in my power for their comfort, and therefore I had not been harmed.

I ask the Court to weigh well this conversation, as given by Mr. Bell; as also the conversation about 7 o'clock that morning between him and these same men; as also what Chief Engineer Phelps has said in relation to the endeavors of the men to find some one capable of running the engines.

The conversation and manner of the men convinced me that they were bent on making serious trouble; it conveyed to me deep meaning, and revealed, or rather confirmed by belief in the existence of a plot and purpose, too apparent to be doubted, save by a person without sufficient nerve to meet the crisis when it came.

I did not reply to the last remark, so insulting to my position and to the obligations which belong to the service; but I felt that, by this total forgetfulness of their obligations, the existence of the many passengers on board the vessel was seriously menaced. I turned to many of the men who composed the draft, and told them that, if there should be violence on board the vessel, I hoped all the well-disposed would abstain themselves from the immediate scene, and that none should appear unless they wished to be participants; that they would communicate what I had just said to the other men, as I would regret very much if any of them should be killed by accident.

I have to congratulate myself upon this forethought, as my advice was implicitly acted upon, not only by those who had no evil design, but I think also by ten or fifteen of those who were willing to abet the leaders as far as they could do so without encountering the perils inseparable from a violent contempt of my authority, and of their obligations to society.

Shortly after this, Captain Tinklepaugh stated to me that the attitude of some of my men convinced him that he would be obliged to shoot some of them in order to insure the safety of his command and of the passengers entrusted to his care, and that he wished my presence when it became necessary. I told him that, if the necessity arrived, I thought it belonged to me to recognize it by giving the order to fire, to which he assented; but added, that he hoped I would not defer it until the men overpowered us, and had actual possession of the vessel. I told him I would guard well that point, and he appeared satisfied, although deeply concerned for the safety of his vessel.

This occurred about noon of May 15th—the date of the occurrences about to be narrated. Had Captain Tinklepaugh been less judicious in making his arrangements, or less considerate in his whole conduct, I could not answer for what the result might have been. The necessary preparations were made to meet an emergency.

Dinner time (about 2 P.M.) came. I sat upon the hurricane deck forward, overlooking the steerage passengers, and would have been blind indeed, had I not seen that a crisis was at hand, from the manner of the people, who, huddled together with the draft, as they necessarily were, could not have failed to overhear somewhat the plans and expressed intentions of my men.

When the dinner of the men was reported, the boatswain (Mr. Bell), whom I had previously instructed so to do, called the principal malcontents to look at and pronounce upon it. It consisted of very good fresh roast beef, boiled potatoes, hard bread of excellent quality, and tea or coffee. John Kelley and Alfred Bussell (the deceased) pronounced the dinner satisfactory, and added, "perfectly so." Will the Court mark well their words; for they prove that they had nothing to complain of, and that all their dissatisfaction had been but a pretext for the evil conduct intended, and which they now proceeded to try to accomplish.

These men now proceeded to the port gangway, for the purpose of forcing the gateway. On attacking the man placed to guard the gateway, about thirty steerage passengers are forbidden to go, they found Captain Tinklepaugh near at hand, supported by the Chief Engineer Phelps, Dr. Gibbs, of the vessel, Dr. Woodward (a passenger), Mr. Bell (boatswain), and some others, who had been made aware of the position of affairs.

I was sent for by Captain Tinklepaugh; and, passing over the hurricane deck, I arrived in time to see John Kelley, seaman, who was probably six feet three inches in height, and strongly built, struggling with Captain Tinklepaugh. Alfred Bussell, seaman, was also struggling with Engineer Phelps. A third man, who first tried to prevent an immediate attack, seeing that it could not be done, joined ferociously with the others.

On arriving, I saw that the authority of the vessel, as well as my own in the person of Mr. Bell, was violently assaulted.

Section 1st of Article 3d of the "Act for the better government of the Navy" is as follows: "The punishment of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge, may be inflicted upon any person in the naval service who, being witness to, or present at, any mutiny, shall not do his utmost to suppress it." Here was the mutiny, and I did the duty the law imposed upon me. I did not hesitate to give the order to fire upon the mutineers.

Immediately upon reiterating the order, I fired with a revolver twice at John Kelley. On the instant half a dozen shots were fired by some of the other persons named as present. The immediate death of Alfred Bussell and of John Kelley within two or three minutes was the result. I passed almost immediately over the hurricane deck, and informed the men under my command that I had a word to say to them. When they had assembled, I stated that an attempt at violence had been met by force, and two or three of their number had been killed, which was perhaps more a matter of regret to me than to any one of them; that I had to thank all but a small number of them for their excellent conduct,—the more gratifying because it implied that they felt that they owed a duty to their country and to their flag. Three loud and spontaneous cheers greeted me, apparently from every man composing the draft. I trust that this honorable Court will not regard them as without meaning. The men were now directed to go to their dinner; they obeyed, without excitement or confusion.

I had previously requested Captain Tinklepaugh to have the dead men decently laid out for burial, and sent some of their shipmates to assist; and the prayers of the burial service were said over them when their bodies were committed to the deep.

After dinner, without any aid or support, I went amongst the principal men who had shown a mutinous disposition, and ordered five of them upon the hurricane deck, stating that I wished to have them put in irons. Four made no reply; the fifth said he would not obey my order; but changed his mind when I told him that he would obey instantly, or I would shoot him. The five were ironed, and kept on bread and water one or two days. We had no further trouble during the voyage; but when we met the convoy (the U. S. steamer *Neptune*), I obtained a few marines, and the following day put the prisoners on board that vessel. I asked Captain Sanford, of the *Neptune*, to receive them, not because I had any apprehension of further trouble, but because Captain Tinklepaugh requested it.

I have thus, in as few words as possible, stated the facts in the case as they appear to me. You have the opinions of every witness asked, that no more was done than was necessary, and that any attempt to arrest the malcontents and confine them would have resulted in our own death. You cannot but be convinced of the purposes of Kelley and Bussell; and that, if they had not been completely foiled, no limit to their violence could well be assigned.

The honorable Court will not doubt that, if a defiant and premeditated attack upon and personal violence to the captain of the vessel and those supporting him had been met in any other manner than it was, scores of the men whose conduct was unexceptionable would have been emboldened into contempt, if not into open mutiny. In that event, who can say what would have been the result?

Pardon me a word or two upon what constitutes the offence of murder. It is a malicious, deliberate, purpose, and premeditated killing of a person. Manslaughter is unlawful killing; but it has never been for an officer of the law to use such force, even to the extent of killing, as seemed to him at the time necessary, to enable him to do his duty,—the circumstances of the case afterwards showing that his opinion was reasonable, even though erroneous. Of the extent to which the naval or military officer may go in the just performance of his duties, it is not

necessary for me to speak, as that is the province of this Court.

This honorable Court will bear in mind that of all the witnesses examined, there has been none who did not regard my action as of imperative necessity, and they have also stated that they have the same belief still. Captain Tinklepaugh also states emphatically that, had it not been for the agreement that, if the necessity existed, I was to give the order, he would have fired on the men before my arrival.

I ask an acquittal at your hands upon three grounds.

- 1st. That my duty required me to act as I did.
- 2d. The necessity of the case required it.
- 3d. Self-defence permitted it.

I beg the Court to weigh well the facts presented in the evidence. I not only hope a full acquittal, but trust the evidence is of such a character as to show that the confidence the Department placed in me, by giving me charge of so many men, without other assistance than that of one officer, was not misplaced.

If the men failed to respect my authority in the beginning, they respected it in the end.

I have no regrets except that such a necessity ever came to me. Had I failed in my duty, had I done less than I did, this Court in common with my brother officers, and the whole country would have had to lament a fatal imbecility; and the narrative of the *Ocean Queen* might have been added to the book of horrors.

As for the dead, their desperate and determined character have been given in the testimony. They had forfeited their lives to the law; and they died only before the sentence of the law instead of after it; and the necessity of the case was such that no one of my brother officers could have failed to do his duty on that occasion, had it been his lot instead of mine.

I have not entered into an argument, nor do I consider it proper on this occasion that I should do so. I have endeavored fairly to present the case, and I believe the evidence is ample to convince the honorable Court that I had but one course to pursue; that I did but my duty; and painful as that duty was, the manner in which I performed it I trust will meet your sincere and entire approval.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL AMMEN, Commander.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, August 10th, 1864.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN TINKLEPAUGH'S EVIDENCE.

We omit the main portion of Captain TINKLEPAUGH'S evidence, inasmuch as it relates substantially the same facts in regard to the origin, conduct, and suppression of the mutiny which Commander AMMEN gives above; but we make an extract to show the treatment of the men by the accused:—

Question by the Court.—Did you, or did you not, believe, at the time of the firing, and before it, that the safety of the ship, and possibly of the passengers, would be endangered, unless the movements of the mutineers were forcibly arrested?

Answer.—I did so believe. I became fully satisfied in my own mind of the fact.

Question by the Court.—Was it, or was it not, in your judgment, then and now, necessary, in order to arrest the progress of the mutineers, to resort to the use of firearms?

Answer.—It was necessary, in my opinion. It became necessary. I am still of the same opinion.

Question by the Court.—If an attempt had been made to arrest and confine the mutineers at the gate, instead of firing upon them, what, in view of the state of feeling shown by the other men, do you think would have been the result?

Answer.—I think the result would have been that they would have taken the ship from us.

Question by the Accused.—Did you observe at any time, malicious conduct on the part of the accused, to the men under his charge?

Answer.—None, whatever. On the contrary, he addressed them and treated them at all times, in a mild and gentlemanly manner. He told them repeatedly, in my hearing, that whatever could be done for their comfort should be, that he was sent there for that purpose, to see to their rights and comfort, and it should be done.

Question by the Accused.—Was the conduct of Commander Ammen cool and collected at all times, when you were present, especially during the attack in the port gangway, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 15th?

Answer.—It was unusually so—unusually cool and determined. So much so that I changed my mind; because he was so mild at first that I didn't expect when the time for action came he would be prompt. I found him, however, very cool and determined, prompt to act. Prior to that I thought he was very mild and easy.

Question by the Accused.—Would you have felt obliged to shoot the men who made an attack on you at the gateway on the port side of the *Ocean Queen*, in order to ensure the safety of your command, had I not arrived the moment I did, or very soon thereafter, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 15th?

Answer.—Yes, sir. I should have fired myself before he arrived, had it not been for the understanding that I was to not under his orders. I saw the necessity of doing it before he arrived there.

Question by the Accused.—Do you remember whether I expressed regret that it was necessary to shoot two or three men, when I addressed the draft of men?

Answer.—Yes, I heard Captain Ammen express himself so when he addressed the men. He expressed regret that he had been compelled to use force.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ACQUITTAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 15, 1864.

SIR:—The Naval General Court-Martial by which you were recently tried, at New York, acquitted you of the charges preferred against you. After pronouncing this judgment, the Court proceeded to state that "it appearing from the evidence, and not denied by the accused, that Commander Daniel Ammen, at the time and place mentioned in the specifications, was concerned in the killing of John Kelly and Alfred Bussell, seamen, the court do find that the same was done in the lawful discharge of the duty of the said Commander Daniel Ammen, as an officer of the United States Navy, and to suppress an attempted mutiny, and in the opinion of the court the same was justifiable homicide."

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Commander DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N.

By order of Major-General Thomas, the batteries in each Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland will, in future, constitute a separate command, under the corps chief of Artillery, subject to the direction of the corps commander and the department chief of artillery. In action, or when preparing for action, they will be placed in such positions as the corps chief of artillery, with the approval of the corps commander and department chief of artillery, shall select.

The Secretary of War has directed that, in settling the clothing accounts of volunteers whose terms of service have been less than one year, they will be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service:—

Three months,	\$23 93
Six months,	35 32
Nine months,	40 34

One hundred days' men to be placed on the same footing with three months' volunteers.

On Friday of last week, the 1st U. S. Volunteers, one thousand strong, passed over the New York Central Railroad, en route for the West. The regiment is composed of Rebel prisoners and deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. They are to be employed against the hostile Indians on the overland stage route. The train which carried the regiment numbered twenty-nine cars.

COLONEL H. T. Saunders, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, being unable on account of his health to do duty in the field, has been assigned by Major-General Butler to duty as Provost-Marshal of the District of Eastern Virginia from the 15th inst.

SUFFERINGS OF UNION PRISONERS.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., many thousands in number, have sent by four of their fellows, recently exchanged, the following Memorial to the President, in which they present a saddening picture of their sufferings:

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., August —, 1864. }

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate Rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the Rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General SHERMAN have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia, and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Colonel HILL, Provost-Marshal-General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm and sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the Rebel authorities the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the Rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the Rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by ———, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he:—"Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhoea and chills, out of seven hundred. The same percentage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from Rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers should be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence

in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN ON RECRUITING NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864. }

JOHN A. SPOONER, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR:—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to General WEBSTER, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Mississippi, Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, Milledgeville, and Savannah, Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwestern Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able bodied man, black or white there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments. My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them. Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1st. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2d. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred an one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3d. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4th. The negro is in a transition state and is not the equal of the white man.

5th. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war, and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6th. This bidding and bantering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the time when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our success permanent.

7th. The law is an experiment, which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the wide-spread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race. I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the Army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks, and servants; others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville, and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young, and feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as yourself.

I am, &c.

T. W. SHERMAN, Major-General.

CAPTAIN SEMMES AND CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, thus explained, in some remarks at Paris, how he regarded the relations which Captain SEMMES holds toward him:

"When a man surrenders he takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy, for, if such were not the case, no surrender would ever be accepted; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be fired at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man was to come and deliver up his person, his enemy most assuredly would never stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a sur-

render could exist. Captain SEMMES surrendered to me, and I stopped firing, in order not to destroy him, and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took advantage of the cessation in the firing to escape, and this escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify, it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion SEMMES also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Captain SEMMES so well understands this that he will not again be caught on the sea."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL (late Brigadier-General) Charles P. Stone has resigned his commission.

MAJOR-General Sherman has been made major-general and Major-General Hancock brigadier-general in the Regular Army.

COLONEL T. C. Devin, 6th New York cavalry, commanding Second brigade, Morrill's division, has been made brevet-brigadier-general.

UNTIL further orders the duties of Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri will devolve upon Colonel J. V. Du Bois, Chief of Cavalry.

BRIGADIER-General Averill has been promoted a major-general by brevet for his gallant fight at Moorefield and successful operations during the last month.

COLONEL P. J. Classon, 132d N. Y., District of North Carolina, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on leave of absence.

CAPTAIN H. R. Clum, Chief Signal Officer, and Lieutenant Paul Brodie, signal corps, have been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report at Washington. Captain Clum is succeeded by Captain Jesse Merrill, as chief signal officer.

MAJOR-General Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, &c., in a general order dated July 20th, pays honor to the memory of Brigadier-General S. A. Rice, who commanded a brigade in that department, and who died at his home in Iowa, on the 6th of July.

COLONEL J. P. Gould, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, wounded in the attack on Petersburg on the 30th ult., and who subsequently suffered amputation of the leg, died on Sunday afternoon at the officers' hospital, in Philadelphia, where he arrived from City Point the day previous.

CAPTAIN A. C. Kemper, for something more than two years Assistant Adjutant-General at Cincinnati, has been transferred to duty at Brigadier-General Carrington's headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., having been relieved by Captain Charles W. Booth, of Major-General Heintzelman's staff.

SURGEON J. K. Barnes, who has for months past been acting as Surgeon-General, and will probably be appointed to take the place of Surgeon Hammond, dismissed, has issued an order directing surgeons in charge of hospitals to make a daily examination of all convalescents under their charge, and to return to their commands all men as soon as fit for duty.

COLONEL S. M. Bowman, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, has been assigned to the command of the District of Delaware, and of all troops that now are or hereafter may be assigned to duty in that district. The order assigning Colonel Bowman to this command, does not relieve him as chief mustering and recruiting officer for colored troops in the State of Maryland.

LIEUTENANT L. M. Gardner, First California cavalry, has been reprimanded by general orders from the War Department, for addressing a letter to the State Department charging the Quartermaster's Bureau on the Pacific coast, in general terms, with fraud. A careful investigation, by a military court, has ascertained that the accusations were without any foundation whatever.

MAJOR-General McDowell announces that the Department staff of the Department of the Pacific will, until further orders, remain at present, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Babbitt, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been relieved by special order 195, current series, from the War Department. He will be succeeded by Major R. W. Kirkham, who is announced as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The following officers are aides-de-camp to Major-General McDowell, viz.: Captain Franklin Haven, Captain James D. W. Cutting.

The following officers are appointed acting ordnance officers for the military districts in the Department of the Pacific, in compliance with instructions contained in paragraph 2, of general orders, No. 192, from the War Department:—First Lieutenant Samuel Purdy, Washington Territory Volunteers, for the District of Oregon; Captain John B. Urmy, Third infantry, California Volunteers, for the District of Utah; First Lieutenant Theodore C. Winchell, Second infantry, California Volunteers, for the District of California. The officers above named are ordered to repair without delay to the headquarters of the districts to which they are assigned, and report by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Wainwright, Chief of Ordnance, for instructions.

LIEUT.-General GRANT has modified the order relative to recruiting negroes within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, so as to allow recruiting officers to designate some place near the base of supplies from which they will operate. Such agents will not be permitted to roam through the Army in obtaining recruits. When recruiting officers may wish to take men from the Army, they will present them at the Provost-Marshal-General's office, together with a statement which shall show where the persons were recruited, and by whom last employed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. O. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS whose subscription year to this JOURNAL, ended with the first volume, are reminded that to secure the continuance of the paper, payment for the coming year should be forwarded immediately to the publication office.

In this initial number of the second volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Editor begs to return his thanks to the gentlemen of the two services for the ready and generous support they have given the paper from its very first issue to the present time. In all parts of the country, in every military department, in every branch of the military service, on land and on sea, the JOURNAL has found warm friends who have not hesitated to render its Editor constant and valuable assistance. As the best return for this, he has labored to make the JOURNAL worthy of their pride and truly representative of the honor and dignity of the profession of arms. He has aimed to make it thoroughly independent, always reliable, sound in its judgments, and calm and consistent in its statements and opinions. And, looking over the pages of the first volume, now that it is fully completed, he has satisfaction in thinking that it contains nothing which in its spirit or intention is unworthy the Army and Navy in whose name and for whose benefit it has spoken.

The Editor does not forget how much he owes to many patriotic gentlemen, outside the profession of arms, in every loyal State, who have given to the JOURNAL their cordial support, and have aided him by every means in their power. He hopes that the JOURNAL may never prove less worthy of their confidence.

Before this second volume is closed, it is not improbable that a critical period in the history of the war will be reached; a time when all that is manly and honorable in the North will be brought to its severe trial. In such day, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will always be found loyal to the Union, and faithful to the memories of the martyrs of the war.

WE devote several columns this week to the court-martial of Commander AMMEN, of the Navy, who was tried on charges growing out of his summary and courageous dealing with the mutinous portion of the draft of men he conveyed to the Pacific Squadron on the *Ocean Queen*. The trial was asked by Commander AMMEN, that he might be saved the necessity of answering to possible civil proceedings, and with a view to place all the facts before the public. The result was, of course, a verdict of acquittal, and the plain statement of the facts of the mutiny which is given in his defence and in the testimony of the captain of the *Ocean Queen*, will increase the Commander's reputation for coolness and determination. There is no doubt that his prompt suppression of the outbreak saved the transport ship from all the horrors of a general mutiny.

THE NEW MOVEMENT AT PETERSBURGH.

IF the familiar announcement of "another flank movement of GRANT" had not become something stale by frequent usage, one might be tempted to employ it once again, in describing the last phase of the Richmond campaign. In truth, it was not a flank movement in that sense which implies the turning of the enemy's position, but a repetition of what is sometimes so called, in characterizing the tactics of GRANT. It was another instance of his favorite manoeuvre, a very strong feint on the right, to cover a real attack on the left. It is remarkable how persistently the left has been used as the real attacking wing, in the course of the campaign. And always, too, the feint is of such deadly vigor on the other flank, that an enemy even more suspicious than LEE might be deceived. Sometimes this manoeuvre has failed, sometimes succeeded. In the present instance, all that was expected has been accomplished. We have now got upon that Weldon Railroad, for whose possession such struggles have been made, and which we have once or twice before momentarily held. Let us hope that now, after a week of desperate fighting, it is ours to have and to hold—to us and our heirs forever.

Last week, when the reports of operations north of the James were quite indistinct and exaggerated, we stated, in opposition to the dispatches, that this manoeuvre was probably a cover for a more important one elsewhere. Events seem to strengthen that view. The affair at Deep Bottom was not a sincere attack upon Richmond, but a cover for the advance on the Weldon Road. The activity of the former movement, and the desperation of the fighting, would naturally lead to an opposite conclusion. But in GRANT's campaign, a feint or a reconnaissance is likely to be as vigorous and bloody as the real attack. It would be better to say of the recent operations, as a guide to future ones, that it was GRANT's intention to break through the enemy's line wherever he could. Had LEE been audacious enough to send too great a fraction of his force to the Valley or to Georgia, GRANT might have got by his left. But such good fortune was not counted on; and, besides, the whole aim and animus of the campaign has been in the other direction. The real stratagem was to force the enemy to hurry his troops towards our right in such numbers as to fatally attenuate his left. This was entirely accomplished. Should we be able to hold our own on the left, we may set it down that one important step in the campaign has been fairly gained.

It will be noticed how the old and conspicuous timidity of the enemy, with regard to that route to Richmond which runs from Harrison's Landing to Rocketts, has again been profitably put to use. It is singular, the sensibility he evinces at this point. Whenever he has had need of every man, he has found a regiment or a brigade to spare for the region of Malvern Hill. When the Army moved from Cold Harbor down to Charles City, a deceptive movement of the cavalry and the Fifth corps toward the Hill, was resented with the greatest energy, and all the enemy's attention was concentrated on that danger. When the mine was to be exploded, the feint of HANCOCK's corps at Deep Bottom almost stripped Petersburg of its defenders, so timorous was the enemy of the other flank. Once more now the same corps, with the Tenth in addition, has accomplished on the same ground the same point, to aid a similar purpose on the left. It will be seen that the enemy recognizes that there is a road to Richmond north of the James. It is a very good place whereat to make a feint, and perhaps in time the feint may become a real attack. But our own impression is that GRANT was never yet decided to take that course to Richmond.

The Weldon Road is one of the great railroads connecting Richmond with the South. The other, the Danville, was destroyed for many miles by WILSON, and has only just now been thoroughly repaired. It is a little singular that the same day which brings news of our occupation of the Weldon Road, tells us also that the Danville has at length been thoroughly repaired. It must be remembered also that the Virginia Central Road is now probably in running order, and the reinforcements of EARLY's troops went up on some trains, while his harvested crops have come down on others. Let us not therefore throw up our caps too soon over this last achievement, and pronounce Richmond "virtually ours." It is an achieve-

ment well performed, and if we hold our own, we may hope that the fortune of war, so many long months unpropitious, is at length smiling on our banners.

THE CONFLICT AT MOBILE.

FULLER details have been received of the remarkable naval combat in Mobile Bay. They show it to have been one of the most remarkable engagements on record. Not only were the forts successfully passed, and all save one reduced, but the Rebel navy at the station was effectually destroyed. The great peculiarity of the combat, however, was the fight between the fleet and the Rebel ram *Tennessee*. Below we give the leading incidents of the whole affair.

It was initiated by the following spirited order from Admiral FARRAGUT:—

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD OFF MOBILE BAY, July 12, 1864.

General Order No. 10.
Strip your vessels and prepare for the conflict. Send down all your superfluous spars and rigging; trim up or remove the whiskers, put up the splinter nets on the starboard side, and barricade the wheel and steersmen with sails and hammocks. Lay chains or sand-bags on the deck over the machinery, to resist a plunging fire. Hang the sheet chains over the side, or make any other arrangement for security that your ingenuity may suggest. Land your starboard boats, or lower and tow them on the port side, and lower the port boats down to the water's edge. Place a leadsmen and the pilot in the port-quarter boat, or the one most convenient to the commander. The vessels will run past the forts in couples, lashed side by side, as hereinafter designated. The flag-ship will lead and steer from Sand Island. N. by E. by compass, until abreast of Fort Morgan; then N. W. half N. until past the Middle Ground, then N. by W., and the others, as designated in the drawing, will follow in due order, until ordered to anchor; but the bow and quarter line must be preserved, to give the chase guns a fair range; and each vessel must be kept astern of the broadside of the next ahead; each vessel will keep a very little on the starboard quarter of his next ahead, and, when abreast of the fort will keep directly astern, and as we pass the fort will take the same distance on the port quarter of the next ahead, to enable the stern guns to fire clear of the next vessel astern.

It will be the object of the Admiral to get as close to the fort as possible before opening fire; the ships, however, will open fire the moment the enemy opens upon us, with their chase and other guns, as fast as they can be brought to bear. Use short fuses for the shell and shrapnel, and as soon as within three or four hundred yards give them grape. It is understood that heretofore we have fired too high; but, with grape-shot it is necessary to elevate a little above the object, as grape will dribble from the muzzle of the gun.

If one or more of the vessels be disabled, their partners must carry them through, if possible; but if they cannot, then the next astern must render the required assistance. But as the Admiral contemplates moving with the flood tide it will only require sufficient power to keep the crippled vessels in the channel.

Vessels that can must place guns upon the poop and top-gallant fore-castle, and in the top on the star-board side. Should the enemy fire grape, they will remove the men from the top-gallant fore-castle and poop to the guns below until out of grape range.

The howitzers must keep up a constant fire from the time they can reach with shrapnel until out of its range.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding U. S. Squadron.

At 5½ A. M., the fleet was in motion, and 6.10 the firing commenced from the vessels. At half past nine the fleet had reached the inner bay. The efforts of the forts to prevent its progress having been abortive, further opposition devolved on the Rebel naval vessels, the most formidable of which was the ram *Tennessee*, on board of which was Admiral BUCHANAN. With great pluck he plunged his iron-mailed ship into the midst of our fleet, thinking to crush the wooden vessels one after another, like the performance of the *Merrimac* in Norfolk Harbor. But Admiral FARRAGUT had other intentions. He signalled for his fleet to gather around him, and a combined butting of the *Tennessee* was made by several vessels. This, however, seems to have produced no effect, except in preventing her from destroying any of our own vessels with her iron prow. The Monitors then closed upon her, and after some firing she surrendered.

The causes of the surrender were: 1st. The wounding of Admiral BUCHANAN, by which the crew was demoralized. 2d. The uselessness of three guns, which could not be used on account of the jamming of two port covers and the loss of a third. 3d. The carrying away of the rudder chains, by which the vessel became partially unmanageable.

All accounts agree that the *Tennessee* was little injured by the ramming she received or by shots. Her iron-plating was much indented and battered, but only one projectile—a 15-inch shell from the Monitor *Manhattan*—made a decided impression. It did not penetrate, but burst the wooden backing and caused a scattering of splinters. The ram can be soon repaired and used against her former owners. Her length is two hundred feet; breadth forty-eight. Her casemates have a backing of three inches of solid oak, covered with sixteen inches of yellow pine, crossed. On this there is a perpendicular layer of iron plates, three inches in thickness, covered transversely by a second layer of two-inch iron, topped by a third layer perpendicular, one inch thick, making nineteen inches of wood and six of iron. The casemates hang over her hull, protecting it completely. Her decks are covered with double plates of two-inch iron crossed, laid on heavy timber.

Her armament consisted of six rifled guns—two of 7-inch calibre and four of 6½-inch—all of the Brooks pattern. She draws fourteen feet eight inches of water. She is worked by two splendid high pressure engines, driving a geared propeller. Her port covers are of five-inch iron, worked by cogs from within. Her complement was one hundred and eighty-seven men, officers and all.

Although captured (through the temerity of her commander in attacking our fleet by day instead of waiting until night), the resistance of the *Tennessee* is another item of great interest and importance in the new developments concerning naval warfare, and furnishes new testimony to the value of iron-clad vessels. She would have been able to prolong the fight had not injuries been received in the minor particulars of the port-stoppers and rudder-chains. It was the damage to the former in fact that produced the surrender, for it was by a shot sent through the port, which could not be closed, that Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded.

THE reports from the Shenandoah Valley show that General SHERIDAN is compelled for the present to act strictly upon the defensive, not having strength sufficient to advance in the face of the force opposing him, exposed as he would be to flank movements through the passes of the Blue Ridge and attacks upon his communications by the guerilla bands of the ever-active MOSEBY. As was expected last week, an advance up the Shenandoah Valley was followed by a speedy retreat, the strength developed by the Rebels compelling us to seek a strong position for defence. During the advance our cavalry had several skirmishes with the rear guard, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 14th, 15th and 16th, our infantry were engaged in sharp skirmishing just beyond Cedar Creek, near Strasburgh, which was the limit of our advance.

The Rebels being found in a strong position, and there being nothing to gain by dislodging them, except to open the way for a movement up the Valley, for which he was not prepared, General SHERIDAN thought it prudent to retire, especially as his communications were threatened by a portion of LONGSTREET's corps moving toward his rear from the opposite side of the Blue Ridge. This movement was met by General MERRITT's division of cavalry, who on the 16th attacked and defeated General KERSHAW's division of LONGSTREET's corps, capturing nearly 300 prisoners, and giving General SHERIDAN time to withdraw to the neighborhood of Charlestown. An attack was made on the 21st by the enemy, who had united his forces to follow up our retreat. An attempt was made to pierce our right near Summit Point, a feint being at the same time made on our left. The right of our line was formed by the Sixth corps resting on the Martinsburgh Turnpike, about two miles south of Charlestown, the left extending toward Berryville and across the Berryville turnpike. The centre was held by the Eighth corps, General CROOK, and the right by the Nineteenth corps. The movement against our right was met by the Sixth corps, who bore the brunt of the engagement, fighting nearly all day and suffering heavy loss. They are reported to have driven the enemy nearly a mile, then falling back to their former line which they held, to cover the withdrawal of our Army towards Halltown, near Harper's Ferry, where they were reported, at last accounts, to be occupying a line following the first of the three ranges of hills forming Bolivar Heights, the right resting on the Potomac, the left reaching to the Shenandoah. The Sixth corps still held the right, the Eighth the left, and the Nineteenth the centre. Our troops have been busy entrenching, to strengthen their position, in itself a strong one. The position of the enemy is variously reported, and apprehensions of their again crossing the Potomac are excited, but we are confidently assured by newspaper dispatches from Washington that no portion of General EARLY's command will again "be permitted" to cross the Potomac. There are many indications that operations in the Shenandoah Valley are likely at any moment to assume primary importance.

A CARTOON in *Punch* for 1848, entitled "The Land of Liberty—recommended to the consideration of 'Brother Jonathan,'" excites some peculiar reflections relative to the consistency of our English friends. The cartoon represents an imaginary Brother Jonathan re-

clining in a rocking chair, with one leg thrown over the back of another chair, and the other resting on a dethroned bust of WASHINGTON. In his belt are a revolver and a bowie knife, under his arm a slave whip, and at his elbow a tumbler of toddy. Maps of Texas and Oregon lie upon a chest containing almighty dollars. The cartoon is further composed of a number of separate pictures representing American institutions as conceived of in Europe. There is a slave auction, a gang of slaves under the whip of an overseer, slaves at work, and a slave tied up by the thumbs and undergoing flagellation. There is an "Aminidab Sleek" looking individual picking the pocket of John Bull—"repudiation" being thus symbolized. There is a crowd of white men lynching a negro. There is a duel, apparently between a Yankee and a Southern planter. There is a bar-room stabbing affray. There is a picture of a battle in Mexico, with the scaffolds on which General TWIGGS hung fifty odd deserters, and a scene of soldiers robbing a cathedral. The cartoon is accompanied with a song of somewhat doubtful eulogy for TWIGGS, the chorus of which is:—

"Laurel crowns are warriors' wigs,
Twine with rope a wreath for TWIGGS;
When the deeds of TWIGGS are sung,
Ever let the harp with hemp be strung."

It does not, of course, require much perspicacity to see that *Punch* in attempting to delineate by his cartoon the "universal Yankee nation," confined himself exclusively to the Southern half of it. He was entirely unaware of perpetrating such a mistake; yet it was a very natural one; for all the outrages and enormities which have made us a by-word abroad have been almost exclusively of Southern production. *Punch's* "Brother Jonathan" is a Southern slave driver in all particulars. Northern men never went around armed with revolvers and bowie knives and carrying cat o'-nine-tails. All the scenes portrayed in the cartoon are scenes that pertain to the South and not to the North—the auction, the slave gangs, the whipping—the repudiation—the lynching—the duel—the stabbing. The Mexican war, in its political relations, was a Southern war, and TWIGGS was a Southern general.

Yet the great English nation which could find no more appropriate emblems to designate its scorn for this country in 1848, than those just recited, now regards as the select and chosen chivalry of the Republic, the people who furnished the incidents from which those emblems were chosen. That brutal slave-driver, lolled at his ease, with his heel on WASHINGTON, is the man now welcomed into aristocratic companies; they believe his lie when he announces that he is not fighting for slavery, while the declaration of his government in favor of the inviolability of slavery is stuffed in his breast pocket. This great English nation has nothing but sympathy for the States where slave auctions, slave gangs, and slave whippings, are seen; where repudiation was legalized; where lynch law and stabbing affrays and duels were part of the recognized social codes. It cannot discover any cause for sympathy with the States which after long years of resistance, have been obliged to resort to war to prevent their soil from becoming as familiar as those of the South, with matters which in 1848, were selected for English scorn, but are now the objects of English admiration. Even TWIGGS—TWIGGS whom *Punch* celebrates as the greatest of military murderers—TWIGGS the traitor, who every honest man thinks should have not only harp strings of hemp, but a collar of the same material—even TWIGGS, the courtly carpet soldiers of the "Guards" welcome to their association.

THE Army will be gratified by the assurances which are given that the PRESIDENT is fully determined on the prompt enforcement of the draft, ordered for the 5th of September. No one can be blind to the fact that the imperative necessities of our position demand the prompt reinforcement of our armies. At all points of the field of war we find our generals embarrassed by the want of a few thousand men to turn the nicely poised scale in their favor. With additional strength sufficient to enable him to detach a single corps for a flanking movement, General SHERMAN might be able to bring to a speedy solution the difficult problem he has before him. With their thinned ranks recruited to the full standard, the corps under General SHERIDAN's command might force their way to Lynchburgh, and create a diversion which would be fatal to LEE, with GRANT reinforced and able to strike

vigorously home at some vital point. When the time comes to review the history of this summer's operations, it will be seen that our chief weakness has been in the lack of some system for the recruiting of our Army and neglect of a reserve corps, which have been the fatal errors in all our previous operations. How long shall we forget that war, even under the most favoring circumstances, is an immensely exhaustive process, for which we cannot be too complete in our preparations. We have conducted it too much as though our armies were like athletes, who gain fresh strength with each successive effort.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is published a formal statement made to the PRESIDENT by a commission of four recently-exchanged prisoners, representing the 35,000 confined at Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga. This statement gives a harrowing account of the sufferings endured by our brave fellows. Most of the prisoners are exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather without shelter and with scanty clothing; their food is insufficient and of a miserable character, consisting of bread from unbolted corn meal and rancid bacon; the water is taken from a filthy stream; the camp is crowded and pestilential, and abounds with vermin. Disease rages fearfully, the deaths averaging on the 7th inst. 143 per day. This average has undoubtedly been since largely increased.

The developments made from time to time during the last year concerning the treatment of our captured soldiers by the Rebels form a record which the civilized world will be loth to accept as true. We are ready to make allowance for exaggeration, but we cannot doubt the well-proven fact that the unhappy captives are the victims of outrages which disgrace the Christian name of our enemy, and find few parallels in the history of modern war. The slaughter of his Arab prisoners by NAPOLEON has affixed an indelible stigma of infamy upon him, which the peculiar character of the circumstances attending it has not excused. What should be the sum of the infamy attached to those who control the Rebel government, under whose auspices these terrible wrongs are perpetrated!

All this time Rebel prisoners in our hands have been treated with the utmost care and attention—well sheltered, well clothed, well fed, and in sickness receiving skillful medical assistance and tender nursing. The camps at Elmira, Columbus, Indianapolis, and other places are models of cleanliness and comfort. We trust that the Government may devise some method by which our unfortunate soldiers may be rescued from a fate worse than death.

THE result of the Court-Martial of Surgeon-General HAMMOND takes us by surprise, but until we are able to examine the record of the case, it would be presumptuous to attempt to form an opinion of its merits, or to doubt the justice of the sentence. The character of the officers composing the Court would seem to give satisfactory evidence that the investigation was thorough and impartial. But every one who is aware how possible it is for the head of so large a department as that over which the Surgeon-General presided, to be made legally responsible for transactions of subordinates, for which he could not always be held morally accountable, will be cautious in condemnation. It is not necessary to say that Surgeon-General HAMMOND has always borne a high reputation in his profession, and that in the Army he has been respected as an honorable gentleman and a conscientious officer. The seductions of power, however, may have proved too much for his moral strength. Yet, even in the face of the result of this Court-Martial, we should hesitate to affirm this very confidently. The late Surgeon-General, in the Card which we publish elsewhere, is right in saying that his friends in the Army will not allow their opinion of him to be affected by what has so far been given to the public. They will ask for the record of the case, and each one will constitute himself judge and court.

THE compilations of the Acts of Congress in relation to military subjects, which were lately commenced in this journal, and are continued in this, as they will be in successive issues, will prove valuable, we think, to every military reader. They will serve to answer questions which are constantly arising in the Army.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ACTION.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP KEARSARGE,
ENGLISH CHANNEL, July 30, 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*:

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with little sea, the position of the *Kearsarge* at 10 o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after 10 o'clock the *Alabama* was descried coming out of the western entrance, accompanied by the *Couronne* (iron-clad). I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the *Alabama*, the position of the ships would be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the *Alabama* so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward and cleared for action, with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the *Kearsarge* was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the *Alabama*, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the *Kearsarge* come round before the *Alabama* sheered, presented her starboard battery and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately I order more speed; but in two minutes the *Alabama* had loaded and again fired another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us except in rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside—nearly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the *Kearsarge* sheered, and opened on the *Alabama*. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside; but it was soon apparent that Captain SEMMES did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the *Alabama* and rake her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the *Alabama* was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the *Alabama* would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore, and had the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the *Alabama* from the first was rapid and wild; toward the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instruction given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water line, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the *Alabama*; but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the *Alabama*, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting foretrysail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing; and having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift cover but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed brought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but, a white flag having been displayed over the stern, our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the *Kearsarge* was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking. The white flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside, and informed us the ship had surrendered, and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the *Alabama* went down, her mainmast, which had been shot, breaking near the head as she sunk, and her bow rising high out of the water as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the *Alabama*, although it is stated she discharged three hundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the *Kearsarge*. Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging. The casualties were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. The shot passed through the ports in which the thirty-twos were placed, with men thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side; yet no one was hit, the captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as supposed.

The fire of the *Kearsarge*, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoners' accounts, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine room; and Captain SEMMES states that shot and shell had taken effect in the sides of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualties in the *Alabama* no correct account can be given. One hundred and fifteen persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is

known that the *Alabama* carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fifty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one hundred and seventy; but desertions had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenant (SINCLAIR) who joined her in Cherbourg.

The *Alabama* had been five days in preparation. She had taken in three hundred and fifty tons of coal, which brought her down in the water. The *Kearsarge* had only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an offset to this her sheet-chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, including officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three, and her battery numbered seven guns—two eleven-inch, one thirty-pounder rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder guns.

The battery of the *Alabama* numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty-eight, of nine thousand pounds; one one-hundred-and-ten-pounder rifle, and six heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the engagement the *Alabama* fought seven guns and the *Kearsarge* five, both exercising the starboard battery, until the *Alabama* winded, using then her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I enclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

HON. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RECOGNITION OF CONSPICUOUS ZEAL.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, August 19, 1864.

General Orders No. 64.
The General commanding hereby expresses his high appreciation of the conduct of the sick and wounded officers and enlisted men, who, during the late threatened raid into this city by the rebels, nobly volunteered to assist in its defence.

For several days and nights they bravely awaited the approach of the enemy, apparently heedless of their wounds or feeble condition, in their desire to do all in their power to render service to their country.

All of them deserve honorable mention; but it is not practicable to give the name of every soldier.

The following named commissioned officers and enlisted men were conspicuous for their efficiency and zeal:—
First Lieutenant Frank P. Gros, Seventy-second company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant V. K. Speare, Ninety-fifth company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant Nelson Bronson, Eighty-ninth company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; Second Lieutenant R. J. Sutherland, One Hundred and Forty-third company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant W. C. Coleman, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

COMMANDING DETACHMENTS.—First Sergeant W. W. Fitzpatrick, Company G, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Hospital Steward C. E. Tenon, United States Army; Sergeant Charles Ilio, Company E, Fifteenth New York heavy artillery; private E. McDaniels, Company H, Ninth New York State Militia; private W. T. Hosley, Company G, Second United States sharpshooters; private L. Murray, Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts.

A copy of this order will be furnished to every soldier who volunteered to go from the hospital to the fortifications to assist in the defence of the city. By command of Major-General WALLACE.
SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS.

For the week ending August 13, 1864.

The master-out of service of Colonel G. Kemmerling, 9th Ohio Vols., to date June 7, 1864, has been so amended as to dishonorably dismiss him, as of that date, for taking to the State of Ohio veterans and recruits of his regiment for discharge (they not being entitled to the same) in violation of the orders of the War Department.

Colonel John R. Bond, 11th Ohio Vols., to date August 12, 1864, for disrespect to the Governor of his State, and violation of the orders of the War Department in refusing to respect the commissions of the Governor.

Major C. M. Over, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, to date August 10, 1864, without pay and allowances from the date of master-out of his regiment, for cowardice at the battle of Alsop's Farms, Va., disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest.

Captain William Adams, 1st Missouri cavalry, to date August 10, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having a valuable horse, seized for public service, appraised and sold to him at a low figure, which horse he now holds as private property without having paid for the same.

Captain Charles A. Wahl, 3d New Jersey Vols., to date August 12, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and desertion.

The following officers of the 2d Texas cavalry, to date May 20, 1864, for desertion:—
Captain Monico de Abrego.
First Lieutenant Cecilio Veld.

First Lieutenant Charles Bretschneider, 15th Missouri Vols., to date August 6, 1864, for absence without leave since March 26, 1864.
First Lieutenant William Kearns, 23rd Massachusetts Vols., to date August 6, 1864, for absence without leave, and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant George W. Stone, 46th Indiana Vols., to date August 10, 1864, on account of physical disability arising from a loathsome disease, rendering him unfit to associate with his brother officers, general worthlessness, absence without leave, and disobedience of orders.
First Lieutenant James McPherson, 106th New York Vols., to date August 12, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances since March 23, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant D. C. Smith, Co. A, Dakota cavalry, to date August 12, 1864, for debauchery, gambling with cards, and fighting with the enlisted men of his command while commanding officer at Crow Creek Agency, Dakota Territory.
Second Lieutenant John M. Cady, 15th Michigan Vols., having tendered his resignation on frivolous pretext, and for reasons founded in falsehood, has been dismissed, to date August 6, 1864, on account of physical disability arising from a loathsome disease contracted through his own imprudence.

Second Lieutenant Cincinnati Condit, 12th Kentucky Vols., to date August 9, 1864, having tendered his resignation, giving as a reason therefor hostility to the government which he had sworn to support.
Second Lieutenant P. J. Campion, Veteran Reserve Corps, to date August 8, 1864, for neglect of duty and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant William Roberts, 1st regiment Indian Home Guards, to date March 18, 1864, for absence without proper authority.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Captain Lucius P. Marsh, 189th regiment Ohio National Guard, to date August 4, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Grimes, 32d Ohio Vols., to date July 23, 1864, for sagging from his command, being captured, and giving important information to the enemy.

First Lieutenant James A. Blanchard, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, to date July 31, 1864, for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant George M. Starbuck, 1st Louisiana cavalry, to date September 17, 1863, for drunkenness, neglect of duty and constant unsoldierlike conduct, has been approved.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant George H. Hardin, 1st Colorado Vols., has been mustered out and dishonorably discharged, to date August 9, 1864, for habitual drunkenness and inefficiency.

MUSTER OUT CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued mustering out Assistant Surgeon H. W. Willoughby, 1st United States colored troops, with loss of all pay and allowances now due him, on account of physical disability caused by the intemperate use of whisky and opium, has been confirmed.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The sentence to be dismissed the service of the United States and forfeit all pay proper which has become due him since April 4, 1864, and to be confined in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct, for the term of one year, in the case of First Lieutenant Eldridge W. Guilford, 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, has been approved, and the Massachusetts State Prison designated as his place of confinement.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain V. C. S. Echert, 87th Pennsylvania Vols., has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged on tender of resignation, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Surgeon Josiah Day, Jr., 29th Maine Vols., heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 22, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Julius L. Townsend, 152d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Daniel Crowley, 164th New York Volunteers.
Captain H. Baker, 3d Delaware Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Julius Niedergall, 15th New York Artillery.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Captain Alfred J. Baldwin, company B, 143d New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Joseph R. Williams, 30th Indiana volunteers, for absence without leave; and to be stripped of his shoulder straps in the presence of his regiment, and forfeit all pay and allowances due him from the United States.

Second Lieutenant Aaron G. Henry, 102d Illinois volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, with loss of pay and allowances since November 28, 1863.

First Lieutenant Cyrus Scott, 122d Ohio volunteers, for neglect of duty on picket, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Sullivan, 5th New York cavalry, for absence without leave.

Captain John C. Barger, 11th Tennessee cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Aug. Clausen, 46th New York volunteers, for remaining beyond the time granted him on sick leave, and to forfeit all pay and allowances for one month and twenty-five days, being the period he was absent without leave.

Captain George A. Bulmer, battery A, 12th New York artillery, for embezzling and misapplying provisions belonging to the United States, in violation of the 38th Article of War, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and to forfeit to the United States all pay now due or to become due him.

First Lieutenant Joseph N. Shultz, 16th New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Austin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the cavalry corps.

Major James F. Ryan, 63d Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant D. S. Decker, 65th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disrespect toward his superior officer.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Egan, 170th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Michael T. H. Maguire, 10th New Hampshire volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drunkenness), and neglect of duty.

Captain Henry B. Todd, 1st New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Major Henry Metcalf, 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Daniel D. Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post of Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, for selling provisions belonging to the United States without a proper order for that purpose, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (selling liquor to enlisted men), and to forfeit to the United States all his pay now due, or which may become due.

Captain Peter R. Banke, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, for breach of arrest, absence without leave, desertion, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances which may now or hereafter become due to him as a commissioned officer, and that he be reduced to the ranks, and marked on the left cheek with the letter D, two inches in length in indelible ink; that he then be confined at hard labor at Key West, or such other public works as the commanding general may direct, for the period of three years, without pay or allowances, except the allowance of an enlisted man; to have during said confinement, a twelve pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain six feet long, and at the expiration of said confinement to have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service. Sentence mitigated to dismissal from the service, and to forfeiture of pay and allowances due him from the 1st day of June, 1863.

First Lieutenant O. H. Binkley, 1st heavy artillery, corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, and to forfeit fifteen dollars of his pay, for the benefit of the colored man Randall, to be paid as the commanding general may direct.

Second Lieutenant Jacob M. Aims, 19th regiment corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Anthony T. Vaughan, 90th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disobedience of orders.

Captain John S. Griffin, 1st Michigan volunteers, for disobedience of orders, insubordinate conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence commuted to a forfeiture of pay for three months.

Second Lieutenant John McKinley, 3d regiment Cavalier brigade, for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, using disrespectful language against his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay and allowances for four months.

Captain James L. McKean, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers, for disobedience of orders. Sentence commuted to a forfeiture of pay for three months.

Captain Homer Quick, 1st cavalry Missouri volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and making and presenting for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the Government of the United States.

Lieutenant W. P. McCarty, 11th cavalry Missouri volunteers, for con-

duct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, giving the countersign to a person not authorized to receive it, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant John S. Walter, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for assault with intent to kill, and to be confined at hard labor, in such penitentiary as the Secretary of War may designate, for the period of five (5) years.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Robinson, 45th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Colonel Joseph S. Morgan, 90th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Seader, 1st Infantry Missouri State militia, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence commuted to suspension from rank and emoluments for the term of one (1) month.

Lieutenant Edward H. Underhill, 1st New York artillery, for violation of the 5th Article of War, using contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President of the United States. Sentence commuted by the President to loss of pay proper for six months.

First Lieutenant W. J. Norton, 12th Wisconsin volunteers, for violation of the 6th Article of War (disrespect to his superior officer).

Captain S. D. Hubbard, 27th Wisconsin volunteers, for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty.

Captain Levi L. Blanford, 6th Maine volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant John B. Mullan, Adjutant 51st Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. Sidney Munn, 140th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant James Leece, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and raising a false alarm in camp.

First Lieutenant A. Percival Shaw, 5th Pennsylvania reserves, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Charles C. Cochran, 10th Pennsylvania reserves, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant William Taylor, 1st rifles Pennsylvania reserve corps, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. H. Walker, 2d Tennessee cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant John L. Coppock, 1st Arkansas infantry African descent, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Sentence mitigated to forfeiture of one month's pay proper, and commuted to his regimental camp during that time.

First Lieutenant Joseph Lock, 11th Louisiana infantry African descent, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and absenting himself from his command without leave, with loss of all pay and allowances due and to become due.

Captain John M. Davis, 63d Illinois volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant M. S. Cummings, 10th Iowa volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain Charles F. Wertz, 20th Illinois volunteers, for gross neglect of duty and shamefully abandoning his post, and inducing others to do so.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster George Forest, 11th Massachusetts volunteers, for insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John Dietrich, 7th Pennsylvania reserves, for disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain William R. Parsons, 7th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

TO BE CASHIERED.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Reeder, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Horace H. Gardner, 127th New York volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain Thomas C. Trumbull, 10th New Hampshire volunteers, for signing a false certificate relating to the absence of private soldiers of his command, in violation of the 14th Article of War.

Second Lieutenant T. F. Noll, 12th New Jersey volunteers, for violation of the 45th Article of War, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Harvey H. John, 49th Ohio volunteers, for rape, assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and straggling from his command, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due him from the Government, and to be confined for the period of two years in some penitentiary or military prison, to be designated by the general commanding.

First Lieutenant James Q. Miles, Adjutant 162d New York volunteers, for absence without leave, and neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant William Robinson, 173d New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and breach of arrest.

Captain Edward F. Webb, 2d Engineers Corps d'Afrique, for absence without leave, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances which are or may become due him.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Brundage, 159th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and breach of arrest, and to forfeit all pay and emoluments now due him, or that may become due him from the United States.

Captain Robert W. Laird, 4th Vermont volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain George Bossert, 98th Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave, and drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant Edward Matlock, Adjutant 3d Vermont volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant William T. Bragg, 24th Missouri volunteers, for violation of the 45th Article of War (drunkenness on duty).

Lieutenant Colonel Gideon Clark, 119th Pennsylvania volunteers, for violation of the 18th Article of War.

Captain James R. Bigelow, 11th Massachusetts volunteers, for contemptuous and disrespectful conduct to his superior officer.

Captain James G. McKernan, 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, for violation of the 14th Article of War, neglect of duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain S. N. Stanford, 1st Ohio cavalry, for drunkenness while on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Second Lieutenant Frank Bart, 16th New York heavy artillery, for quitting his guard in violation of the 53th Article of War; to be suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of two months.

Lieutenant H. B. Oley, 16th New York volunteer artillery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using disrespectful language toward his commanding officer); to be reprimanded in general orders from the headquarters of this department.

Captain George A. Bulmer, battery A 13th New York artillery, for disobedience of orders, and disrespect to his superior officer; to be suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of one month.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Huntington, 11th United States infantry, for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to forfeit to the United States two months' pay and allowances, and be publicly reprimanded by his commanding officer in the presence of his battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Townsend, 106th New York volunteers, for disobedience of orders; to be suspended from pay for the term of two (2) months.

Captain George McConn, 158th New York volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States his pay and emoluments for one month.

First Lieutenant Patrick Brannigan, 154th New York volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States his pay and emoluments for one month.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Hayward, 23d Massachusetts volunteers, for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be privately reprimanded by the general commanding the post.

Thomas Murphy, special officer of the second congressional district of New York, for malfeasance in office; to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the major-general commanding the department may direct for the period of six months, and to forfeit to the United States the sum of fifty dollars.

John Hutton, special agent of the fifth congressional district of New York, for neglect of duty, allowing a deserter to escape; to be confined at hard labor for the period of twelve months, at such place as the major-general commanding the department may direct.

John Hutton, special officer fifth congressional district, New York, for neglect of duty, allowing a deserter to escape; to pay a fine of \$100 and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the major-general commanding may direct, for the period of eighteen months.

William B. Belch, special officer, fourth congressional district, New York, for neglect of duty; to be confined at hard labor for the period of twelve months, at such place as the major general commanding the department may direct.

NAVY GAZETTE.

EXAMINATION FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1864.

The following course of examination will be required for all officers of the volunteer naval service, entering that service, or for promotion in it. The commanding officers of squadrons will, upon recommending an officer of the volunteer naval service for promotion, forward at the same time to this department a report of his qualifications, in accordance with these regulations. And should a volunteer officer be reported by his commanding officer as incompetent to discharge the duties assigned him, he will be subject to this examination, a report of which will be forwarded to the department.

In the examination of candidates for the position of Acting Mate, there being but three years' sea service required, a proficiency in seamanship and navigation is not to be expected. It is desirable to ascertain the general intelligence of the candidate and his aptitude for the duties of the position.

In seamanship—Such ordinary routine of ship duties and knowledge of seamanship as any one may acquire in three years at sea.

Navigation—Observing and working the meridian altitude of the sun for latitude, and dead reckoning.

ACTING ENSIGN.

Seamanship—General routine of rigging ship and stowing hold, bending, unbending, reefing and furling sails; working anchors, cables and hawsers; tacking, wearing, and the ordinary evolutions, hand and deep-sea lead lines.

Navigation—Log-line, compass and its corrections; dead reckoning, use of sextant, with corrections and adjustments; observing and working meridian altitude and longitude by chronometer.

Gunnery—Stationing men at gun, and gun exercise; loading, and use of tangent sight and fuses; small-arm drill and broadsword exercise.

The examination in Gunnery is only to be required in candidates for promotion who have served as Acting Mates, and not for original appointments to Acting Ensigns.

ACTING MASTER.

Seamanship—Rigging, and stowing hold, as practiced in the naval service; naval routine of bending and unbending sails; crossing and sending down-yards; working ship and sails under all circumstances, and working anchors and cables.

Navigation—Log-line, compass and its corrections; dead reckoning, use of sextant, with corrections and adjustments; observing and working meridian altitude, single and double altitudes; longitude by chronometer and lunar distances; amplitude and azimuth; latitude by Polar star; treatment of and rating chronometer; use of barometer and thermometer, and use of charts.

Gunnery—Stationing men at guns; broadside and pivot guns; small-arm and broadsword exercise; use of tangent sight; mounting and dismounting guns; exercise of boat and field howitzer; stowing magazine and shell room and working powder division; use and adjustment of fuses, and general use and management of rifle guns.

In addition, the candidate will be examined and a report made as to his proficiency in the ordinary branches of English education—reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography—specifying any accomplishments which the candidate may possess.

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

The examination will consist of that specified for Acting Masters, with the addition in—

Seamanship, watching, and stationing crews for all evolutions, and requiring a greater proficiency in all naval routine, and the management of a vessel under sail and steam.

Gunnery—A good knowledge of Ordnance Manual.

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS AND ACTING VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS.

The examination the same as for Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, but to be conducted with more precision, and with a view to ascertain the qualification of the candidate for separate command, and ability for conducting correspondence, &c. All the requirements are to be strictly complied with.

Board for examination for Acting Mate will consist of one Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, or Master, and two Acting Ensigns.

For Acting Ensign will consist of one regular officer and two volunteer, not below the grade of Master.

For Acting Master, will consist of one regular officer and two Volunteer Lieutenants.

For Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, will consist of two regular officers and one Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

For Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, will consist of two Commanders and one Lieutenant-Commander.

For Acting Volunteer Commander, will consist of one Commodore, or Captain, and two Commanders.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 8, 1864.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th inst. The Rebels blew up much of the Fort, but we took all of the guns and those of the best quality. We took some covered batteries also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop.

The fleet engineer and fleet paymaster came on the *Stockdale*, with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.

On the afternoon of the 6th, the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th I received a communication from Colonel Anderson, commanding the Fort, offering to surrender to the fleet, and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for General Granger, and in the evening had Colonel Anderson and Major Browne on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.

At 7 A. M., August 8th, Fleet-Captain Drayton, on the part of the Navy, and Colonel Myer, on the part of the Army, proceeded to the Fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at 9:45 the Fort surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the staff, amid the cheers of the fleet.

Enclosed are copies of the letters of Colonel Anderson, and the reply of General Granger and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral
Commanding U. S. B. Squadron.
HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT GAINES.

August 7, 1864.

Admiral FARRAGUT, Commanding Naval Forces off Dauphin Island.

Feeling my inability to maintain my present position longer than you may see fit to open upon me with your fleet, and feeling also the uselessness of entailing upon ourselves further destruction of life, I have the honor to propose the surrender of Fort Gaines, its garrison stores, etc. I trust to your magnanimity for obtaining honorable terms, which I respectfully request that you will transmit to me, and allow me sufficient time to consider them and return an answer. This communication will be handed you by Major W. R. Browne.

I am sir very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Commanding.
FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 7, 1864.

Sir:—In accordance with the proposals made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that after communication with General Granger, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, that the only offers we can make are:

1. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Gaines, with all the public property within its limits.
2. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.
3. Private property, with the exception of arms will be respected.

This communication will be handed you by Fleet Captain F. Drayton and Colonel Myer, of the U. S. Army, who fully understand the views of General Granger and myself.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.
G. GRANGER, Major-General, U. S. A.
Col. C. D. ANDERSON, Commanding Fort Gaines.

A REPRIMAND TO A COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 40.
At a naval general court-martial, convened at the Navy Yard, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Latham, of the Navy, was recently tried and found guilty of the charges of "drunkenness" and "assaulting and abusing an officer," and was sentenced in the following terms:

To be suspended from duty for six months from the date of this sentence, and to be confined during that time within the limits of the United States receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, and to be reprimanded by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

THE SENTENCE IN THIS CASE IS DISAPPROVED, AND WILL NOT BE CARRIED INTO EXECUTION.

The Department has had occasion more than once since the passage of the revised "Act for the better government of the Navy" to direct the attention of courts martial, by general orders, to that article of the law which provides that "it shall be the duty of a court-martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the character and nature of the offence committed; but the members of a court may recommend the person convicted as deserving of clemency, and state on the record their reasons for so doing."

This sentence appears to the Department, after a full consideration of the record in the case, to be even more objectionable and more in disregard of the law than the sentences which called forth the general orders referred to. The engineers of a ship-of-war should, perhaps, more than any other class of officers, be exempt from the disqualifying vice of indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquors. The safety of the ship, its efficiency, even the honor of the flag, depends in a great degree on their sobriety and vigilant attention to duty. Yet, for the offence of drunkenness, aggravated by the assault and abuse of an officer, and without any palliating circumstances to authorize a recommendation to clemency, an engineer is sentenced by this court to be relieved from duty for two months, without losing any portion of his pay. The same officer, if he had committed no offence, could not have obtained permission from the Department, under present circumstances, to remain idle for two months, rendering no service, yet receiving pay.

If the sentence were approved, the Department would be unable, after such approval, to frame a reprimand which would impress upon the convicted officer a proper sense of the gravity of the offence committed by him. He would necessarily infer from the sentence and its approval, that his offence was of the most trifling character, and thus be led to a repetition of it.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Latham is relieved from arrest, and will be ordered to duty.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CASUALTIES IN MOBILE BAY.

The following is extracted from various official reports received at the Navy Department, relative to the casualties in Mobile Bay:

Killed on the Hartford.—William H. Higginbotham, Acting Ensign, and the following lieutenants, ordinary seamen, &c.—Charles Shaffer, Wm. Smith, Louis Moore, Benj. Harper, James Osgood, Adolphus Palle, Thomas Bayne, John C. Scott, Thomas Stanton, James Alexander, Henry Clark, Wm. E. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Geo. Walker, Thomas Wildes, Geo. Stillwell, David Morrow, Peter Duncan, Andrew E. Smith, Francis Campbell, Chas. Stevenson, David Curtin. The number wounded severely and transferred to the hospital at Pensacola, 20; wounded slightly and remaining on board, 8.

Killed on the steamer Brooklyn.—William H. Cook, Acting Master's Mate, and the following seamen, landmen, &c.—Eli Harwood, John Ryan, Charles B. Seymour, Thomas Williams, Lewis Richards, Michael Murphy, William Smith, Richard Burke, Anthony Dunn, James McDermott. Wounded—43.

Killed on the Chickasaw.—James Williams, master-at-arms, John Troy, captain of forecabin, Charles Anderson, seaman; Richard Ashley, colored boy. Wounded—35.

Killed on the Onondaga.—Frank Levy, Thomas Gibson, Albert Philip, John C. Jeason, James Agen, Emanuel Bogkin, Robert Lenox, Patrick Dorris. Wounded severely, 12; slightly 18.

Wounded on the Monongahela.—8.

Killed on the Metacomb.—John Stewart; wounded, 2.

Killed on the Ossipee.—Owen Maines; wounded, 7.

Wounded on the Galena.—2.

Killed on the Octorara.—W. H. Davis; wounded, 10.

Killed on the Kennecott.—Daniel Godfrey; wounded, 6.

There is no report regarding the losses on the *Tennessah*.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon David V. Whitney, to the *Princeton*.

Assistant Surgeon Frank S. Dubois, to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, to the *New Ironsides*.

Commander S. B. Bissell, to physical examination at Philadelphia.

Carpenter Jos. E. Cox, to the *New Ironsides*.

Paymaster C. C. Jackson, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Chaplain George D. Henderson, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Ensign Edward E. Preble, to the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. L. Vawcain, to experimental duty at New York Yard.

Boatswain Thomas Bennett, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon D. E. Hannan, to the Washington Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, to duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Roe, to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant George W. Wood, to the *Rosneke*.

Boatswain Charles Fisher, to the *Colorado*.

Lieutenant A. S. Mackenzie, to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander O. O. Badger, to ordnance duty at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Henry B. Robeson, to the *Colorado*.

Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, to the *Ohio*.

Gunner John D. Fletcher, to the *Colorado*.
 Carpenter Wm. W. Dwyer, to the *Colorado*.
 Carpenter Theodore H. Bishop, to the *Vanderbilt*.
 Third Assistant Engineer William C. Munroe, to examination at Philadelphia.
 Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Cilne, to examination at New York Yard.
 Lieutenant G. W. Sumner, to the *Massasoit*.
 Paymaster Wm. A. Ingersoll, to the *Roanoke*.
 Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, to the *Colorado*.
 Second Assistant Engineer H. M. Quig, to the *Colorado*.
 Second Assistant Engineer Geo. H. Riley, to the *Colorado*.
 Commander Richard T. Renshaw, to command the *Massasoit*.
 Third Assistant Engineer Robert L. Webb, to examination at Philadelphia.
 Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Biye, to examination at Philadelphia.
 Third Assistant Engineer Daniel A. Sawyer, to examination at Philadelphia.
 Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, to the *Vermont*.
 Paymaster Charles W. Hasler, to the *Vermont*.
 First Assistant Engineer Philip Inch, to duty at New York under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

DETACHED.

Paymaster J. O. Bradford, from duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., New York Navy Yard.
 Surgeon S. J. Jones, from Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
 Surgeon J. S. Dungan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to Naval Rendezvous at Chicago.
 First Assistant Engineer Levi R. Green, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
 Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from special duty, and ordered to the *Dutcher*.
 Third Assistant Engineer Wesley Fennimore, from the *Huntsville*, and to await orders.
 Third Assistant Engineer J. C. Habighorst, from the *Huntsville*, and to await orders.
 Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from command of the *Huntsville*, and to await orders.
 Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the *Maumee*.
 Boatswain Charles Woodland, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and to await orders.
 Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Academy.
 Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Hunt, Third Assistant Engineer A. A. Henderson, and J. K. Stevenson, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.
 Lieutenant G. W. Wood, Surgeon H. F. McSherry, and Gunner George Edwards, from the *Dacotah*, and to await orders.
 Lieutenant Mortimer L. Johnson, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
 Lieutenant-Commander N. Greene, from duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
 Assistant Paymaster William Lee Darling, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
 Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Bruel, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.
 Second Assistant Engineer F. B. Allen, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.
 Commodore H. K. Thatcher, from the command of the *Vermont*, and ordered to command the *Colorado*.
 Boatswain Thomas G. Bell, from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia.
 Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Thomas, from the Naval Academy, and granted sick leave.
 Sailmaker John King, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
 Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Scott, from the command of the *Nyack*, and ordered to command the *Sonoma*.
 Third Assistant Engineer M. A. Southerland, from experimental duty, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
 Gunner George Sirian, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.
 Lieutenant Joseph D. Marvin, from the *Dacotah*, and to await orders.
 Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Bissett, from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
 Commander A. G. Clary, from the command of the *Dacotah*, and to await orders.
 Chief Engineer B. E. Channing, from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to South Atlantic Squadron.
 Chief Engineer John B. Albert, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.
 Paymaster John D. Murray, from the *Roanoke*, and to await orders.
 Paymaster Frank C. Cosby, from the *Vermont*, and to await orders.

APPOINTED.

George A. Bright, Assistant Surgeon.
 Edward E. Preble, Ensign.

PROMOTED.

Minshipman E. F. Woodward, to Lieutenant.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel D. Gilbert.

REINSTATED.

Midshipman A. B. Carter.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. May, to the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
 Third Assistant Engineer Joseph W. Laville, Jr., to the *Junata*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
 Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to the *New Ironsides*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Hamilton, to the *Maratona*.
 Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E. Baldwin, to command the *Perry*.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Colloom, to the *Huron*.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster John S. Tobey, to the *Midnight*.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster R. F. Goodman, to the *Miami*.
 Acting Ensign T. M. Peakes, to the *Massasoit*.
 Acting Master William Tallman, to the *Catskill*.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick R. Stow, to the *Tristram Shandy*.
 Acting Ensign James H. Barry, to the *Vandalia*.
 Acting Master L. F. Timmerman, to the *Vanderbilt*.
 Acting Second Assistant Engineer James F. Powers, to the *Rhode Island*.
 Acting Ensign J. G. Koehler, to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.
 Acting Master's Mate J. H. White, to the *Vandalia*.
 Acting Ensign John N. Frost, to the *Odarora*.

DETACHED.

Acting Masters George A. Smith and Samuel A. Field, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
 Acting Ensigns George C. Campbell, E. B. J. Singleton and Charles R. Scofield, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Lawson, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
 Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph McKnight and Third Assistant Engineer Patrick J. McMahon, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
 Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. Dinmore, from the *Saco* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
 Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Saco*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Morrison, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Phlox*.
 Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. C. Wright, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Phlox*.
 Acting Master S. N. Freeman, from command of the *Perry* and waiting orders.
 Acting Ensign Richard C. Dawes, from the *Canonicus* and a leave of absence granted.

Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, from the *Nyack* and ordered to the *Perry*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin M. Hart, from the *Huntsville* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. Miller, from the *Midnight* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Hackett, from the *Miami* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master John H. Platt, from the East Gulf Squadron and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Ensigns E. Rabadon and Charles Wilson, from the *Admiral* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer W. W. Whiting, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Tristram Shandy*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Kennedy, from the *Aster* and ordered to the *Huron*.

Acting Master William Earle, from the *Dacotah* and waiting orders.

Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Pawtucket* and ordered to the *Pontoon*.

Acting Gunner James Nash, from the *Pontoon* and ordered to the *Pawtucket*.

Acting Master A. Tillingham, from the *Catskill* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. E. Clark, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. D. Kay, from the *Tecumseh* and waiting orders.

Acting Master William H. Maier, from the *Huron* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Plumer, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate George D. Bacheider, from the *Primrose* and ordered to the *Junata*.

Acting Master's Mate C. Brennan, J. McGovern and Thomas Harding, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mate John J. Allen, Jr., from the *Tacony* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Charles S. Bellow, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

APPOINTED.

John H. Coombs, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Phlox*.

Isaac Keat, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Chester O. Wood, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

James G. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

William E. Keeny, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Charles Lye, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Samuel C. Johnson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Joseph D. Newton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

William Sheehan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Edward Gillingham, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

J. Snowden Bell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

John Brice, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tristram Shandy*.

John W. Grant, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

W. Jarvis, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Charles Gaylord, Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Asst. Rockeller, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Volus*.

James A. Cronthiers, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saco*.

Miller F. Moore, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pawtucket*.

J. F. Baughard, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

E. D. Springer, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Edward Hughes, Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.

O. G. Turner, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

William Ross, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ottawa*.

John H. Valle, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

William H. McCoy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Charles A. Manson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Allen K. Noyes, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Daniel W. Andrews, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Oregan*.

James Rice, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Robert Craig, and ordered to the *Dan Smith*.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Hanson, and ordered to the *O. M. Pettit*.

Acting Ensign John E. Giddings, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Ensign Wm. Ross, and ordered to the *Katahdin*.

Acting Ensign Henry E. Hopkinson, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Arthur Clegg, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign John W. King, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Ensign James R. Smith, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Gunner James Lamson, and ordered to the *Metacomb*.

Acting Ensigns Charles W. Owen, Niles T. Crocker, John S. Snow, Charles A. Cannon, William H. Mann and Charles G. Whiting, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Ensign George Couch, and ordered to the *Sonoma*.

Acting Ensign H. C. Robinson, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Ensign Sullivan W. Ward, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Allen De Wolf, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Jackson S. Clark and George H. Prescott, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Masters William C. Coulson and Henry D. Coffinbury, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns John E. Wright, George W. Tainter, Robert T. Nelson, John H. Price, Byron C. Wheeler and David Wagner, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel Ecoff, and Charles W. Reynolds, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers John C. Jones, Patrick Scanlan, Abel C. P. French, James Baldwin, Joseph Anderson, Alexander Campbell, Benjamin Farmer and Moses Andrews, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry Blanch, Lewis A. Salade, Cleason S. Hamilton, Morgan Lutton, Wm. A. Blanch and Jacob Wahl, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William M. Fletcher and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Wilson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Masters DeWayne Stebbins, Daniel P. Slattery and Frederick G. Samps, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Howell Shoemaker, Charles H. Slocum and Henry O. Procter, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Wm. E. Atkins and Thomas J. Eckert, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Charles P. Clark, commanding the *Sea Bird*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Henry Arty, of the *Nereus*, to be Acting Master.

Acting Master J. W. Balch, commanding the *Houquaah*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign William T. Bacon, of the *Tennessee*, to be Acting Master.

Acting Ensign James G. Green, of the *Wyalusing*, to be Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Christopher C. Gill, of the *Bermuda*, to be Acting Master.

Acting Master Thomas C. Dunn, commanding the *Malvern*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign E. A. Magone, of the *Memphis*, to be Acting Master.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign James F. Hughes, of the *Asalia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Gilbert, of the *Asalia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Holtz, of the *Asalia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer O. T. Hill, of the *Asalia*.

Acting Boatswain J. B. Alken, of the *Dacotah*.

Acting Boatswain Robert C. Barnard, of the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Master's Mate George H. Klinehouse, of the *Ellen*.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Leland, of the *Ellen*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master William A. Mills.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Pick.

Acting Master Elijah Ross.

Acting Ensign Anthony Davin, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David McLean.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Gilbert.

Acting Master's Mate James Martin, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate Octavius H. Robbins.

DISMISSALS.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Packer of the *Samuel Ratan*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Wood, of the *Essex*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master H. Reaney, to the *Chippewa*, and order d to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Ensign A. P. Sampson, to the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Julius W. Whiffen, to the *Tristram Shandy*, and to await orders.

Acting Ensign E. A. Snow, to the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Ensign M. Baird, to the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John G. Tobey, to the *Midnight*, and to await orders.

Acting Master's Mate Isaac F. Brown, to the *New Ironsides*, and to await orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon Rudolf Tanazky, U. S. V., to temporary duty at Fort Craig, N. M.

Surgeon H. Z. Gill, U. S. V., to the Department of the Cumberland.

Assistant Surgeon John Filzer, U. S. V., to temporary duty, General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Surgeon B. B. Breed, U. S. V., to the Department of the Cumberland.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Henry, U. S. V., to Wood General Hospital, New Albany, Ind.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Pooley, U. S. V., to Hospital of 2d Army Co ps, City Point, Va.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Keefer, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Bowling Green, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, U. S. A., to St. James General Hospital, New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple, U. S. A., as Treasurer to officers' Hospital, Bojoe's Island, H. Y. H.

Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis, U. S. A., to General Hospital, Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon J. J. Craven, U. S. V., as member of a Board to examine patients in hospitals in the State of New York, with a view to their return to their regiments.

Surgeon N. S. Barnes, U. S. V., as member of a similar Board in Pennsylvania.

Surgeon S. A. Green, U. S. V., as member of a similar Board in Massachusetts.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., as member of a similar Board in New Jersey.

Surgeon J. L. Dibble, 6th Conn. Vols., as member of a similar Board in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Surgeon A. D. Palmer, 9th Maine Vols., as member of a similar Board in Maine.

Surgeon James Simms, U. S. A., as member of a similar Board in Vermont.

Surgeon Israel Moses, to duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and such other points as the Provost Marshal-General may direct, to examine enlisted men in the General Hospitals for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. V., as Medical Director 18th Army Corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wythes, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Asylum Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon F. Grube, U. S. V., as Executive Officer, General Hospital, Camp Denison, Ohio.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Merriam, U. S. V., as member of a Board at New Haven, Conn., for organization of Veteran Reserve Corps.

Surgeon Augustus H. Egbert, U. S. V., as Post Surgeon, Fort Vancouver, W. T.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. V., as Acting Medical Director, 10th Army Corps.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
 August 26—8:10 P. M. }

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:
 The operations of General Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this Department:

CITY POINT, August 18—8 P. M.

General Warren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road, about one mile south of the head works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the dispatches.
 Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, VA., August 19, 7:30 P. M.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road.

There has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburg or north of the James.

Warren reports that the enemy's dead, in considerable numbers, were found in the front, unburied.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

General Birney telegraphs General Butler as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS, }
 August 19, 1864. }

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss.

In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted.

The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits.

The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

A heavy fight took place, resulting in the re-establishment of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions.

We also lost considerably in prisoners. The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelligence from General Sherman at half-past eight o'clock last evening.

Reports at five o'clock this morning from General Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time, and that Gilmer, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburg last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

LAWS IN RELATION TO SOLDIERS' LETTERS—ARTICLES ADMITTED TO U. S. MAIL FOR SOLDIERS—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General is authorized to provide by uniform regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States to destination. * * * But in all cases of letters not prepaid, except certified soldiers' and naval letters, the same shall be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all communications relating to the official business of the department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the chiefs of the several executive departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each executive department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster-General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being endorsed "Official Business," or with the name of the writer.

Approved, June 1, 1864.

AIDES-DE-CAMP AND SECRETARIES.

To the Lieutenant-General.—Who shall have authority to appoint from time to time, such number of aides, not exceeding four, and secretaries, not exceeding two, as he may judge proper, each to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel.—Section 5, act of March 23, 1793, and act of February 29, 1864.

* * * The staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant-General.—Joint Resolution, approved May 20, 1864.

* * * The joint resolution relative to the pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant-General, approved May 20, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed as to entitle all the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General to receive the pay, emoluments and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade.—Joint Resolution, approved July 4, 1864.

To Major-Generals.—Their aides-de-camp shall each be entitled to \$24 monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, and \$10 monthly for forage; and four rations.—Section 6, act of January 11, 1812.

* * * The aides-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army in time of war may be taken from the line without regard to rank; * * * and the commanding or highest general in rank may, while in the field, appoint a military secretary from the subalterns of the army, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry for the time being.—Section 8, June 18, 1864, ch. 29.

* * * The senior aide-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army may be taken from the captains or majors of the army, and shall be allowed the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry.—Section 2, September 28, 1860, ch. 70.

* * * Three aides-de-camp (to each major-general of Volunteers), who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps.—Sections 3 and 4, July 22, 1861, ch. 9.

* * * Three aides-de-camp each (to major generals of regular army) to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the army.—Section 3, July 20, 1861, ch. 24.

To Brigadier-Generals.—Entitled to \$20 per month in addition to their pay in the line, and forage for two horses.—Section 4, act of April 12, 1808, and Section 2, July 17, 1862, ch. 200.

* * * Two aides-de-camp (to each brigadier-general of volunteers) who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps.—Sections 3 and 4, July 22, 1861, ch. 9.

* * * Two aides-de-camp each (to brigadier-generals of regular army) to be taken from the lieutenants of the army.—Section 3, July 20, 1861, ch. 24.

Army Corps.—Each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof:

* * * * * Also three aides-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps.—Section 10, July 17, 1862, ch. 201.

Additional Aides-de-Camp.—It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, during the existing insurrection and Rebellion, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army of the United States, or of any major-general of the Regular Army of the United States, commanding forces of the United States in the field, to appoint such number of aides-de-camp, in addition to those now authorized by law, as the exigencies of the service may, in the opinion of the President, require; such aides-de-

camp to bear respectively the rank and authority of captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels or colonels of the Regular Army, as the President may direct, and to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided by existing laws for officers of cavalry of corresponding rank. The President shall cause all aides-de-camp appointed under this act to be discharged whenever they shall cease to be employed in active service, and he may reduce the number so employed whenever he may deem it expedient so to do. Any officers of the Regular Army appointed aide-de-camp under this act, and detached or assigned to duty for service as such, shall, upon their discharge, resume their positions in the Regular Army, and shall be entitled to the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.—Act of August 5, 1861, ch. 47.

* * * All the aides-de-camp appointed by authority of the act approved fifth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an 'Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States,'" approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent.—Section 7, act of July 5, 1862, ch. 133.

That so much of the act approved 5th of August, 1861, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States,'" approved the 29th of July, 1861, as authorizes the appointment of additional aides-de-camp, be, and the same is hereby repealed. But this repeal shall not be construed so as to deprive those persons already appointed, in strict conformity with said act of 5th August, 1861, from holding their offices in the same manner as if it had not been repealed.—Section 19, act of July 17, 1862, ch. 200.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. war steamer *Kearsarge* and another Union steamer (name not mentioned) passed Deal on the 11th instant for the westward.

It is currently reported that the new light draught Monitor *Tunxis* will shortly leave Philadelphia on an important mission, and that Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers will go out in charge of her engine department.

The government has recently established a ship-yard at Nashville, Tenn., under the general superintendence of Captain John Clark and Mr. Robert Culley. The ground covers about nine acres, fronting on the river, and nearly two hundred hands are employed, mostly in repairing vessels.

The U. S. steamer *Augusta* was lying at the Pensacola Navy Yard on the 9th for repairs, which will probably take a week or ten days to complete. The U. S. steamer *Owasco* was still undergoing repairs. Nearly all of her officers and about thirty of her men are detached and ordered to vessels engaged in the Mobile fight. No other vessels except the regular guard ships were then at this station.

The iron (not iron-plated) side-wheel steamer *Winnepesaukee* was successfully launched from the yard of Loring's Iron works, at City Point, near Boston, last Saturday afternoon. She is 255 feet long, 34 feet beam, and is intended for a high speed vessel of at least 15 miles an hour. Her machinery, with the exception of the boilers, is all on board, and she will be ready for sea in about two months.

The gunboat *Norah*, built especially for river service during low water, has been completed at Pittsburgh, and left on Tuesday of last week. She was preceded the day before by the gunboat *Virginia Barton*, which left for Cincinnati, and are both expected to check guerrilla depredations and thereby rendering navigation safe and practicable on the rivers. The former will have an armament of five guns, while the latter only mounts four.

ADMIRAL Farragut reports to the Navy Department that on the night of the 22d ult., a party of ten men under Lieutenant Cotton and Acting Ensign John L. Hall, were landed from the sloop-of-war *Owens* to capture the picket guard of the enemy. They succeeded in capturing the picket, consisting of one lieutenant and one private. Ensign Hall is spoken of in the highest terms for his bravery and gallantry and recommended to the department for promotion.

Screw-steamer *Kensington*, 4, went ashore on Sunday night on Romer Shoals. She fired several guns, and the Shrewsbury boat *Meteor* went to her assistance. The Captain of the *Kensington* went on board the *Meteor*, but the latter boat being crowded with passengers, could not take any of the crew on board. The steamboat *Virginia Seymour* was chartered by Captain R. F. Hoffmire, and started at an early hour on the morning of the 22d, to the assistance of the *Kensington*.

IRON-clad *Mahopac*, Commander William A. Parker, went on her trial trip up the Hudson on Saturday. A large number of officers of distinction were on board, including Admiral Gregory, Captains Worden and Boggs. The vessel made about eight knots, her engines not being worked up to full power. She exercised her 16-inch guns a couple of hours opposite the Palisades, firing with great accuracy. The guns were charged with 35 and 60 pounds of powder, and fired with cored and solid shot. She returned to the Brooklyn Yard to be prepared for sea, and will go South in a few days.

The frigate *Franklin*, measuring three hundred and six feet over all, and thirty-seven hundred tons burden—being the largest ship in the Navy except the *Niagara*—is nearly completed, and will be launched early in September, at the Portsmouth Yard. The steamer *Contocook*, three hundred feet long, is rapidly approaching completion at the same yard. The keels of three other steamers, of the same plan have been laid—the *Piscataqua*, *Minnetonka* and *Illinois*. The double-turreted, seagoing iron-clad *Agamenticus*, launched several weeks ago, will shortly be ready to aid in the reduction of the defenses of Charleston. The work on the *Passaconaway*, an iron-clad of the same class, is progressing but slowly. The other vessels fitting out at Portsmouth are the frigate *Colorado*, which will be ready in five weeks; the steamer *Albatross*, now in the dry dock; the *Tioga*, and the *De Sola*, which brought the yellow fever to Portsmouth.

ALL the sick at the Pensacola hospital who were able to be removed have been sent to New Orleans by the United States steamer *Tennessee*, to give room to the wounded. The Rebel Admiral Buchanan, is at the hospital doing well. Commander Mulaney, of the *Bienvenue*, who had temporary command of the *Owens*, during the fight, lost his left arm, is also at the hospital doing well. Engineer Fitch, who was badly scalded on the same vessel, is much better, and in a fair way of recovery. Lieutenant Prentiss, of the *Monongahela*, and seven men have been buried. The men were mostly those who had died from scalding on the *Owens*. Among the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Tenness*, sunk by a torpedo while en-

gaged in the attack on the Mobile forts, were the following, who were detached from the United States steamer *Owasco*, and ordered to that vessel expressly to serve in the fight:—Frederick S. Barlow, Second Assistant Engineer; Walter L. Titecomb, Acting Ensign; John Loughrey, seaman; Peter McGinnis and Peter McNally, ordinary seaman; Charles Carson, William Smith, David Terhune, Edward McGrath, Thomas Reilly, James Hamilton and Edward Freeman, coalheavers; Wm. McNally, first class boy. All of the foregoing, with the exception of the first three of the crew, whom it may be saved, went down with the vessel.

THE U. S. steamer *Edus* was put in commission August 12th, Lieutenant-Commander Cornwall commanding, and sailed on the evening of the same day, returned on the 17th having broken down, and sailed again on the 19th. The U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, sailed on the 13th. The *Aphrodite* left the Yard with a cargo of ice and provisions, also taking with her a draft of three hundred and fifty seamen for the West Gulf Squadron, on the 15th. The schooner *Henry Jones* arrived on the 14th, Lieutenant Van Sleet, commanding. The U. S. steamer *Astrea*, Acting Master Hall, arrived on the 16th. The steamer *Isonomia* was put in commission on the 16th, Commander Edward Simpson. The supply steamer *Neuborn* took out a draft of five hundred and fifty men for the North Atlantic Squadron, on her last trip. The *Horace Beals* sailed on the 16th, Acting Master King. The line-of-battle-ship *Vermont* is moored off the Yard, and will be temporarily used as a receiving ship, the *North Carolina* not capable of holding all the recruits. She has over 2,000 at present on board. The U. S. steamer *Dunbarton* arrived on the 17th, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Brown, commanding, also three other arrivals:—The *Grand Gulf* on the 17th, the *Nereus* on the 19th, and the Monitor *Mahopac*, Commander Parker, from Jersey City, on the 20th. On the 19th the *Isonomia* sailed. On the 17th the *Kensington*, returning again on the 22d, when she was placed in the dry dock for repairs. The U. S. steamer *Florida* arrived on the 22d. The *Union* is taking in her supplies preparatory to sailing for the West Gulf Squadron. The following commissioned vessels are now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:—The *Vermont*, *Dunbarton*, *Grand Gulf*, *Jasco*, *Nereus*, *Mahopac*, *Henry Jones*, *Kensington*, *Florida*, *Union*, and a Spanish steam frigate *Le Alad*. The other vessels are, the iron-clad *Miantonomah*, steamers *Tallapoosa*, *Maumee*, *Pawluzel*, *Pensacola*, *Mohican*, *Seneca*, *Gensbok*, *Clymatis*. Still other vessels belonging to the U. S. Naval service are lying in the vicinity of the Yard, as follows:—The *Chenango*, *Shavmut*, *Tallahoma*, *Vanderbilt*, *Winoski*, *Peoria*, *Neptune*, *Quinepeac*, *Gunboat No. 2*, *Muscola*, *Mohongo*, and the *Puritan*.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES—WHAT ARE THEY?

WE trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great National purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed to not merely a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1,000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3,000 millions more than we have spent, apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2,000 millions. Deducting this from the net earnings, the People who are security for this loan, are 1,000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1,000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from State and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine*.

* A commissioned officer should endorse on outside of letter, "Soldier's Letter," signing his name, rank and regiment.

† By section 5, act of March 2, 1821, aides-de-camp are required in addition to their other duties, to perform the duties of assistant adjutant-generals.

‡ Entitled to forage for two horses, by section 2, act of July 17, 1862, ch. 200.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT JULIUS KARNASCH.

KILLED in action, before Atlanta, August 4, 1864, Lieutenant JULIUS KARNASCH, 36th Missouri Vols., acting Topographical Engineer with 23d Army corps. Lieutenant KARNASCH was a native of Breslau, Prussia, and at his death was aged about twenty-nine years. He came to the United States several years before the outbreak of the rebellion, from motives of political choice, and was a consistent and enthusiastic admirer of the Government. He was commissioned in the fall of 1862, and the greater portion of the subsequent time was detached on engineering duty and as an acting assistant adjutant-general. During the present campaign he served as topographical engineer with the Twenty-third Army corps.

An earnest, conscientious man, Lieutenant KARNASCH was an enthusiast where his heart was engaged, as it was in the struggle to preserve the Federal unity. Keenly alive to the national destruction that must follow dismemberment, discarding all side issues, he was a pure type of a foreign-born citizen, fearlessly supporting his conviction of the power, the meaning, the necessity of one flag. In a letter of the 24th of June, he writes: "If I had become a Prussian soldier, I am confident I could have never felt such a strong devotion for my country as I do feel for my adopted country, unless Prussia had become a safe republic—had become young Germany; I love Germany intensely, but I bewail it; while I love America intensely and admire, worship it. I thank Providence for my being in existence during a grand period—for the good fortune of my present lot * * *"; and these were the daily sentiments by which he lived. Taciturn where he was a stranger, and always unobtrusive, modest in social life, he was high-minded and pure-hearted to a remarkable degree. Deeply affectionate and very earnest, he has died the death he would have chosen, but the country has lost a real patriot and a truly filial son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at \$2.00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.

AYRES—HAYES.—On Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. C. Friesell, at the Presbyterian church in Buttrick Falls, N. Y., Lieutenant and Adjutant ROBERT AYRES, 18th U. S. Infantry, to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Benjamin Hayes, Esq., of the above place.

TIFFANY—BOLTON.—In New York, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Francis Volney, D. D., GEORGE TIFFANY, of Baltimore, to ISABELLA BOLTON, youngest daughter of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy.

OLIVER—CARTER.—At the Parsonage of the Trinity church, Georgetown, D. C., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Father Jamison, WILLIAM ALEXANDER OLIVER, U. S. N., to MISS MARY ELIZA CARTER, daughter of John Carter, Esq., recently of Virginia, now of Philadelphia.

DIED.

SMALL.—On the 13th inst., at Fortress Monroe, Va., after a brief illness, Mrs. MOLLIE C. SMALL, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Small, Chief U. S. Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E. Principal.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL STREET,

Will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7-10 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These Notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from August 15, 1864. Interest payable semi-annually in Currency, at the rate of 7-10 per cent. per annum.

The Notes are payable in Currency at Maturity, or Convertible into U. S. Six per cent. Bonds, with interest payable in GOLD.

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The usual commission allowed on this Loan, and also on the 10-40 LOAN.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-10 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1861 with promptness and on favorable terms.

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U. S. 3-Year 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Registered, of 1861.

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THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS'

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.

JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New York.

E. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.

JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.

WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.

LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transportation of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business and transportation of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, August 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCHIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCHIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

IMPORTANT TO ARMY & NAVY OFFICERS.

Now ready and for sale at the Booksellers,

GENERAL ORDERS

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

Embracing the Years

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Adapted especially for the use of the

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chronologically arranged in Two Volumes,

With a full Alphabetical Index.

By THOMAS M. O'BRIEN and OLIVER DEFENDORF,

Military Attorneys, Leavenworth.

With a view of meeting a very general demand throughout the military service of the United States, the compilers have, at great expense, prepared the Index and published these volumes, containing, word for word, every General Order issued, numerically, by the War Department, during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. We believe that the publication of all the orders in book form, to take the place of the great mass of orders issued in sheets without index, hitherto used by officers, will be appreciated by those whose proper discharge of duty calls for constant reference to the requirements of the various departments of the Government; and we have earnestly endeavored to make the Index a valuable auxiliary to Staff Officers of Department and Division Headquarters, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Musterers and Disbursing Officers, Commissaries, Provost-Marshal's, and, in fact, the whole Field and Staff and Line of the Army. The magnitude of the struggle in which the country is now engaged has necessitated frequent changes and modifications of the Regulations of the Army, in relation to the operations of forces in the field, which are alone promulgated in General Orders, and of the vast number of orders in the Army and Navy, it is safe to assume that not one in fifty possesses a complete file. To supply this class the work has been published, and as the object sought is the enhancement of the public good, by furnishing a ready means for observance of rules prescribed through the Secretary of War for the improvement of the service, we hazard the belief that Company Officers will also avail themselves of an opportunity thus afforded of direct instruction in the modus operandi of official routine regarding responsibility for, and reports relating to, Ordnance and Company property. Without egotism, we may submit that, to every branch of the service, the concise and complete form of the publication will prove convenient, and peculiarly commend itself to State authorities and their Militia organizations, also to Military associations, clerks in the various Departments of Government, and libraries throughout the Union. Historians of the War, Editors and others, will find their labors of research vastly curtailed by its chronological arrangement and full index.

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Applications will be received for ordinary risks to an amount not exceeding \$15,000 on a single life. ARMY and NAVY risks will be taken for moderate amounts.

Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Vice President.

JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, August 22, 1864. }
Seal proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commanders of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commanders of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Oak and hard wood; class No. 4. Yellow pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 5. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 6. Cement; class No. 7. Lime, hair and sand; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 30. Copper and composition nails; class A. Cement paint.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Oak and hard wood; class No. 4. Yellow pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 5. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 6. Cement; class No. 7. Lime, hair and sand; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 30. Copper and composition nails; class A. Fire truck, &c.

NEW YORK.

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WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Oak and hard wood; class No. 4. Yellow pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 5. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 6. Cement; class No. 7. Lime, hair and sand; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 30. Copper and composition nails; class A. Fire truck, &c.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Yellow pine timber; class No. 3. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 4. Oak and hard wood; class No. 5. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 6. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 7. Cement; class No. 8. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 9. Slate; class No. 10. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 11. Steel; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oil; class No. 25. Augers; class No. 26. Anthracite coal; class No. 27. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 28. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal, lump; class No. 29. Copper and composition nails; class No. 30. Machinery and tools; class A. Sashes, glazed.

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PROPOSALS FOR \$500,000 VOL-

UNTEER SOLDIERS'

FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, the 31st of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
August 10, 1864.

NEW 7-10 LOAN.—Coupons, payable semi-annually—in Lawful Money and payable in three years, or fundable into 5-20 Loan at par at that time—for sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
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THE NATIONAL MILITARY JOURNAL.

THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

AND

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

TERMS.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. For sale by all newsdealers. It is published weekly in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine to 4 paper.

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CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

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Mr. M. B. Brady begs to announce that in addition to his collection of HISTORICAL PORTRAITS, SCENES OF THE WAR, &c., he has on exhibition Photographic Groups of the Ladies' Executive Committee; the G. M. E. Executive Committee; the Art Committee, and the Arms and Trophies Committee of the METROPOLITAN FAIR; as well as Photographs representing the most prominent features of the Art Gallery, the Arms and Trophies Department, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, the Shipping Department, &c., &c. Mr. Brady, having his corps of operators in the field is continually adding to his collection the most interesting views of the present struggle as well as portraits—both military, naval and civilian—of those brought into prominence by the exigencies of the time.

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PENSIONS, OFFICERS AND SUTLERS

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Pres. B. & D. Bk., N. Y., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont,
Pres. 3d-av S. Bk., Hon. I. Harris, U. S. Sen.,
Pres. S. & L. Bk., Hon. J. Conness, U. S. Sen.,
Pres. M. & T. Bk., Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke,
W. E. Dodge, Ex-Mayor S. B. Powell,
Jao. J. Phelps, J. Mc. Murphy, U. S. N.,
Pres. C. & H. R. R., Maj. W. G. Marcy, U. S. N.,
and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly and willingly.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

New York, August 20, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTY-THIRD TREASURY NOTES will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted—whether by mail, express, or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, dated August 16th, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Asst. Treas. U. S. ad int.

GREAT MEN—Warriors, Clergymen,

Poets, Cannibals, Flat-Heads, Typical races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES, Portraits of Generals Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow; Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther, Erasmus Corning, F. R. Spencer, Geo. F. Morris, etc.
OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS—Air and Light; Unmarried Women—what shall they do? Disappointment in Marriage; You Kissed Me; A Virgin's Eye; How to be Handsome; What is Phenology? The War; Christianity; Christ in Cities; Antioch; East Young Men; DEBATE IN CRANIA; Phenology; Lawyers—given in September Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. By first post, 20 cents, or \$2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 16, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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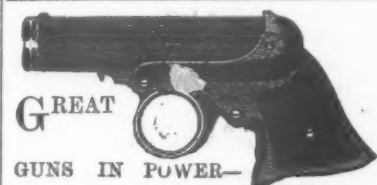
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